

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Hydrogeology, Water Quality, and Stormwater-Sediment Chemistry of the Grande Wash Area, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Maricopa County, Arizona

Water-Resources Investigations Report 00-4116

*Prepared in cooperation with the
FORT McDOWELL YAVAPAI NATION*

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By John P. Hoffmann

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Tucson, Arizona
2000

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BRUCE BABBITT, Secretary

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Charles G. Groat, Director

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For additional information write to:

District Chief
U.S. Geological Survey
Water Resources Division
520 N. Park Avenue, Suite 221
Tucson, AZ 85719-5035

Copies of this report can be purchased from:

U.S. Geological Survey
Information Services
Box 25286
Federal Center
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CONVERSION FACTORS AND VERTICAL DATUM

Multiply	By	To obtain
inch (in)	2.54	centimeter
inch (in)	25.4	millimeter
foot (ft)	0.3048	meter
mile (mi)	1.609	kilometer
acre	4,047	square meter
square foot (ft ²)	0.09290	square meter
square mile (mi ²)	2.590	square kilometer
gallon (gal)	0.003785	cubic meter
million gallons (Mgal)	3,785	cubic meter
acre-foot (acre-ft)	1,233	cubic meter
acre-foot per day (acre-ft/d)	0.01427	cubic meter per second
acre-foot per year (acre-ft/yr)	1,233	cubic meter per year
foot per day (ft/d)	0.3048	meter per day
cubic foot per second (ft ³ /s)	0.02832	cubic meter per second
cubic foot per second per square mile [(ft ³ /s)/mi ²]	0.01093	cubic meter per second per square kilometer
cubic foot per day (ft ³ /d)	0.02832	cubic meter per day
gallon per day (gal/d)	0.003785	cubic meter per day
foot per day (ft/d)	0.3048	meter per day
foot per mile (ft/mi)	0.1894	meter per kilometer

Temperature in degrees Celsius (°C) may be converted to degrees Fahrenheit (°F) as follows:

$$^{\circ}\text{F}=1.8(\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C})+32$$

ABBREVIATED WATER-QUALITY UNITS

Chemical concentration and water temperature are given only in metric units. Chemical concentration in water is given in milligrams per liter (mg/L) or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$). Milligrams per liter is a unit expressing the solute mass (milligrams) per unit volume (liter) of water. One thousand micrograms per liter is equivalent to 1 milligram per liter. For concentrations less than 7,000 milligrams per liter, the numerical value is about the same as for concentrations in parts per million. Specific conductance is given in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 degrees Celsius ($\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ at 25°C). Chemical concentration in sediment is given in grams per kilogram (g/kg), micrograms per gram ($\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$), milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), or micrograms per kilogram ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$). Grams per kilogram is equal to parts per thousands (ppt). Milligrams per kilogram and micrograms per gram are equal to parts per million (ppm). Micrograms per kilogram are equal to parts per billion (ppb).

VERTICAL DATUM

Sea level: In this report, “sea level” refers to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD of 1929)—a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first-order level nets of both the United States and Canada, formerly called Sea Level Datum of 1929.

Altitude, as used in this report, refers to distance above or below sea level.

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By John P. Hoffmann

Abstract

Grande Wash is a tributary of the Verde River and drains an area of 13 square miles within the McDowell Mountains and the Town of Fountain Hills in Central Arizona. The wash enters the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation at the eastern boundary of Fountain Hills and is incised in coarse-grained alluvium that is contiguous with the alluvial aquifer along the Verde River. The aquifer is used by the Fort McDowell Indian Community and the City of Phoenix for municipal water supplies. Episodic flows in Grande Wash, in response to storms, carry potentially hazardous runoff from Fountain Hills onto the reservation. Additional potential hazards to ground water include contamination from a wastewater-treatment plant located less than 1 mile upstream from the reservation boundary, and from a landfill and a cement-processing plant immediately adjacent to the main channel of the wash.

Coarse-grained deposits in Grande Wash also include recent stream-channel deposits, soil backfill, landfill material, and the upper coarse-grained layer of basin-fill sediments. Surface-geophysical surveys and drilling indicated that the coarse-grained deposits are less than 60-feet thick along the wash and in adjacent areas within the reservation, and are underlain by a thick clay and silt unit, the base of which is below the bottom of the deepest monitor well (317 feet below land surface). The coarse-grained deposits form the alluvial aquifer beneath Grande Wash.

Ground water in the alluvial aquifer beneath the wash is shallow and mounded above a less permeable clay and silt unit. Depth to water in the aquifer ranges from 1 to 22 feet below land surface. Saturation of the coarse-grained deposits does not extend laterally for more than about 1,000 feet from the main channel of Grande Wash; the extent varies in response to recharge amounts.

Flux of ground water through the alluvial aquifer beneath the wash is toward the Verde River and is estimated to be about 8,000 cubic feet per day (about 0.2 acre-feet per day). The flow rate is four orders of magnitude less than the flow rate in the Verde River. Vertical flux of ground water through the underlying clay and silt unit is estimated to be 7,000 cubic feet per day (0.17 acre-feet per day). The volume of ground water in storage in the alluvial aquifer beneath Grande Wash is estimated to be about 5.6 million cubic feet (129 acre-feet).

Concentrations of dissolved inorganic constituents in ground water and surface water are high relative to concentrations found in the regional aquifer in surrounding areas and are indicative of salts that can be expected to be mobilized by runoff in the drainage area. Concentrations of nitrate, chloride, and sulfate are near U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Primary or Secondary Drinking-Water Regulations.

Concentrations of arsenic, antimony, and strontium are below drinking-water standards but can be attributed to geologic deposits in and near the study area.

Low concentrations of anthropogenic compounds, including chloroform and dichlorobromomethane, were detected. These compounds are disinfection by-products of chlorinated water.

Eight pesticide compounds were detected in the surface water, and two pesticide compounds were detected in the ground water. Pesticide concentrations were below U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Maximum Contaminant Levels. Several other organic anthropogenic compounds that probably originated from commercial activities in the area were detected but at concentrations below laboratory calibration standards.

Concentrations of trace metals in the stormwater sediment collected from the sediment retention basin in the lowest part of the wash were low and several were below the laboratory's detection limits. Concentrations of most organic compounds in the stormwater sediment were below detection limits. Organic compounds present at concentrations above detection limits were p-cresol and two phthalate esters—bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate and dibutyl phthalate. P-cresol is used in pesticides or in disinfectants and deodorizers, and phthalate esters are commonly used in plastics, hydraulic fluid, and electric capacitors.

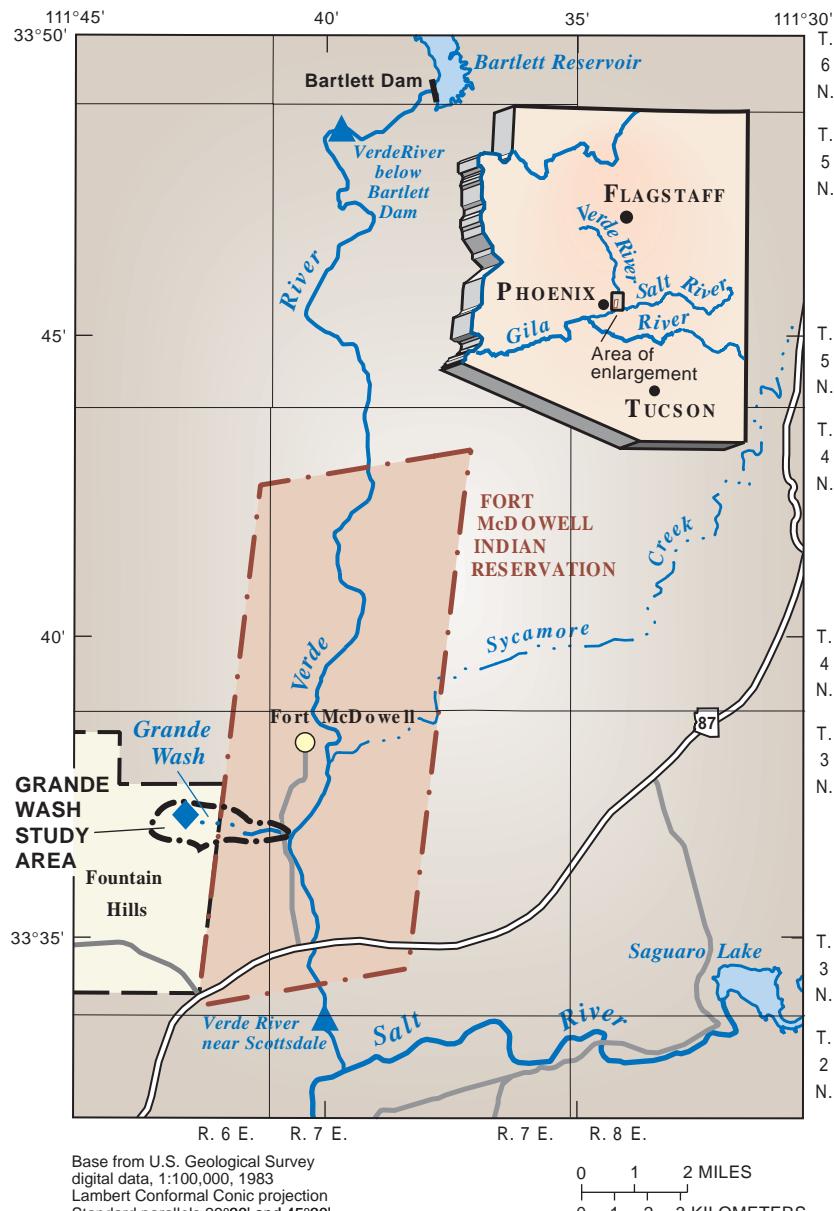
INTRODUCTION

Grande Wash is an ephemeral tributary of the Verde River that traverses the west-central part of the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation ([fig. 1](#)). The wash originates on the east flank of the McDowell Mountains and drains eastward to the Verde River. The Verde River provides recreational, agricultural, and domestic-water supplies to the Fort McDowell Indian Community. In addition, the Verde River sustains aquatic life and dense riparian vegetation on

the adjacent flood plain that provides habitat for wildlife. Grande Wash (known as Ashbrook Wash west of the reservation) drains an area of about 13 mi² within the McDowell Mountains and the Town of Fountain Hills and crosses about 1.5 mi of reservation land before joining the Verde River. The wash, and areas immediately adjacent to it, have been used by the Fort McDowell Indian Community for sand and gravel mining, commercial storage, industrial facilities, and landfills. The wash also has been used as a discharge site for the Fountain Hills wastewater-treatment plant, which is about 1 mi up gradient from the reservation boundary.

The population of the Fort McDowell Indian Community increased from 349 in 1980 to 844 in 1995. Located just west of the reservation, the Town of Fountain Hills also is a rapidly growing community that had an average annual growth rate of 13.7 percent between the years of 1980 and 1990 (Fountain Hills Chamber of Commerce, written commun., 1997). The population in 1980 was 2,772 and the projected population for the year 2000 is 18,715. The growing population has resulted in increased urbanization of the Grande Wash drainage area.

The growing population and increasing development within and surrounding the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation have led to community concerns about the hydrologic conditions of Grande Wash. One concern is the quantity and quality of ground water available in the shallow alluvial aquifer beneath the wash. Potential sources of ground-water and surface-water contamination include landfill material adjacent to Grande Wash, stormwater runoff from the Town of Fountain Hills, and discharge from the wastewater treatment plant and from a cement-processing plant on the reservation near the wash ([fig. 2](#)). Another concern is that surface water entering the reservation in Grande Wash could adversely affect the quality of ground water withdrawn from water-supply wells of the Fort McDowell Community and the City of Phoenix. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), in cooperation with the Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation, studied the hydrology of Grande Wash to address these concerns.



EXPLANATION

<i>Verde River near Scottsdale</i> ▲	CONTINUOUS-RECORD STREAMFLOW-GAGING STATION AND STATION NAME	◆ PRECIPITATION STATION
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Figure 1. Grande Wash study area, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona.

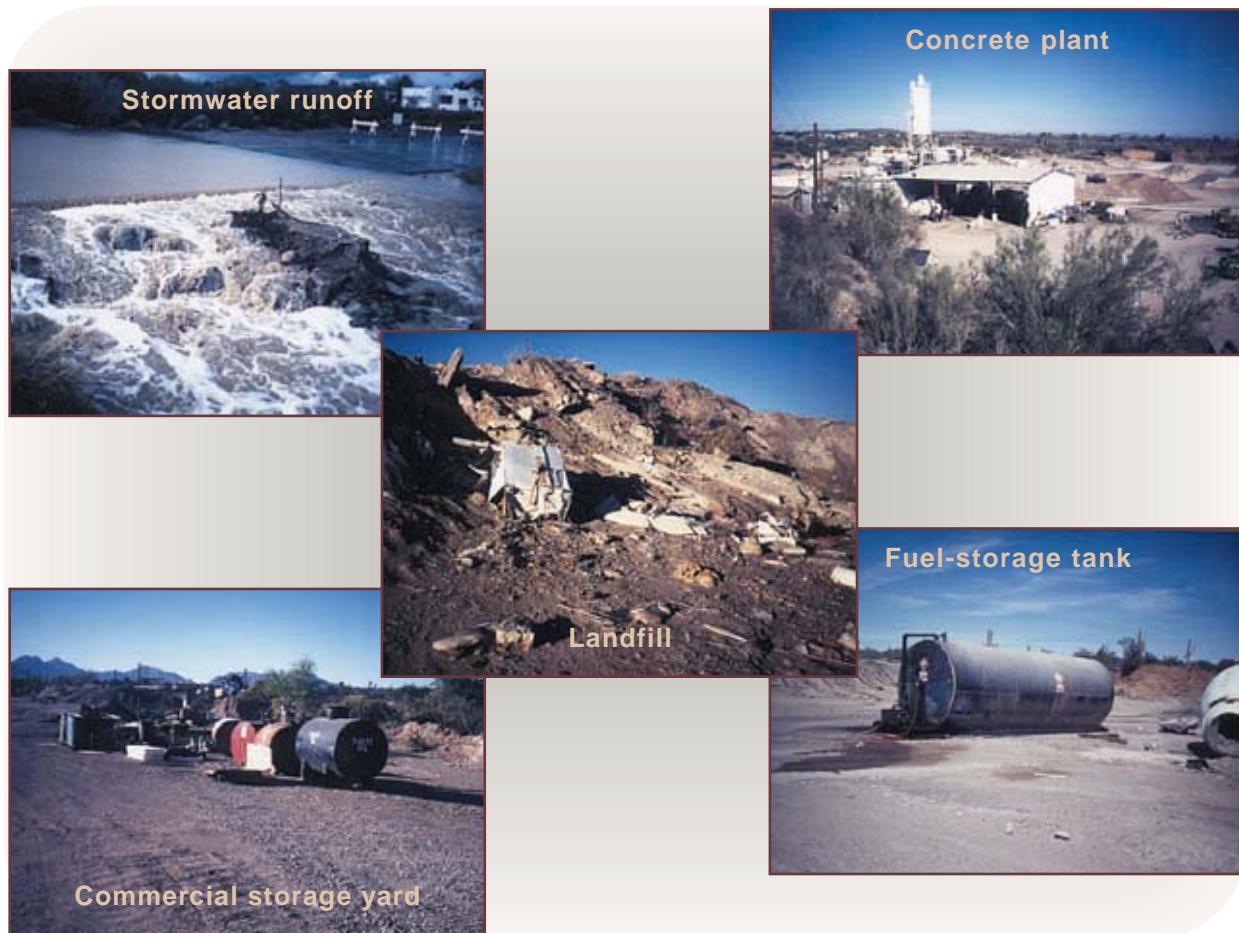


Figure 2. Potential sources of contamination to ground water and surface water of Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona.

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this study was to determine (1) the horizontal and vertical extent of the shallow alluvial aquifer beneath Grande Wash; (2) the directions of ground-water flow in the aquifer; (3) the quantity and quality of ground water in storage in the aquifer; (4) the quality of the surface water entering the reservation in Grande Wash; and (5) the chemistry of the stormwater sediment in Grande Wash. Data collection efforts in this study were concentrated in an approximately 2-mile reach along and adjacent to Grande Wash from about 1,000 ft west of the reservation boundary in the Town of Fountain Hills to the confluence with the Verde River. This report describes the hydrogeology of the shallow aquifer beneath Grande Wash within the reservation. A conceptual model of the aquifer system and movement of ground water is presented.

Quality of the surface water entering the Reservation lands in Grande Wash, quality of the ground water beneath Grande Wash, and chemistry of the stormwater sediment, also are described. The quality of surface water and ground water is assessed by comparing concentrations of constituents with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Primary and Secondary Drinking-Water Regulations and guidance levels.

Previous Investigations

No report on the hydrogeology of Grande Wash has been published to date. The earliest geohydrologic investigation of the area was by McDonald and Padgett (1945). They described the geology and ground-water

resources of the Verde River Valley below Bartlett Dam with the purpose of determining the adequacy of ground water from the alluvium beneath the Verde River for municipal supply for the City of Phoenix. Wilson and others (1957) mapped the geology of the watershed. Water-resources in the area of Sycamore Creek, a tributary of the Verde River on the east side of the Community lands were studied, by Thomsen and Dennis (1963), Schumann (1967), and Thomsen and Schumann (1968). Maps showing ground-water conditions in the area were published by Ross (1977), Reeter and Remick (1986), and Hammett and Herther (1995). Several consultant reports describe potential environmental impacts to Grande Wash or nearby areas. The reports include SCS Engineers, 1996a and 1996b; and Fluor Daniel GTI, written commun., 1996.

Acknowledgements

Darrell Russell and Marilyn Ethelbah of the Fort McDowell Environmental Department and Wayne Miller of Fort McDowell Public Works provided logistical support for field operations. Paul Carney of the Fort McDowell Farm provided backhoe operators for field operations. Michael Lejero of the Fort McDowell Engineering Department provided personnel to assist with seismic field activities.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA AND HISTORICAL LAND USE OF GRANDE WASH

The study area (approximately 2 mi²) is located on and adjacent to the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation about 23 mi northeast of Phoenix (fig. 1). Grande Wash is a tributary to the Verde River and has a drainage area of about 13 mi². The elevation of the wash ranges from 1,380 ft where it joins the Verde River to 1,520 ft at the west boundary of the reservation. Surface-water flows within the wash occur only in response to storms and typically last for a period of a few hours after the storm. Spring discharge (ground-water seepage) within the wash also occurs in response to storms; however, spring discharge may continue for as long as several weeks following the storm. The area has an arid climate; average annual rainfall is about 8 in.

Grande Wash was mined for sand and gravel from about the mid 1980s to 1992 (Carol Nelson-Smith, Director of Land Use/Land Lease Department, Fort McDowell Indian Community, oral commun., 1997). Aerial photographs taken in 1979 show the wash in a relatively unaltered and natural condition; however, the photographs also appear to show that small-scale excavation and backfilling activities had occurred in the western part of the wash. Mining activities during the 1980s and early 1990s deepened the wash and widened it to about 1,000 ft within the reservation (fig. 3). Presently, (1999) a berm directs the surface-water flow coming onto the reservation into a main channel along the northern edge of the excavated area. The excavated area has since been used for commercial storage, industrial facilities, and landfill (primarily construction debris and soil backfill).

Commercial storage yards were located in the western-most part of the wash and used from the late 1980s to 1996 (fig. 3). Contents in the storage yards that were potential hazards to ground water or surface water included old vehicles, above-ground fuel tanks, vehicle batteries, 55-gallon drums, and used oil filters (SCS Engineers, 1996b). The concrete company has leased the area immediately east of the former storage area since about 1986 (fig. 3). The leased area was occupied by an asphalt plant and ready-mix concrete plant from 1982 to 1986. The concrete plant uses about 1.3 million gallons of water per month, and most of the water is used to wash cement trucks. Effluent from the concrete plant's washing area has been observed to flow into the main channel of Grande Wash by way of an open ditch. In addition, SCS Engineers (1996b) reported that several waste-oil and diesel-fuel storage tanks without secondary containment were in the leased area. According to SCS (1996b) the concrete trucks have discharged residual material in the washout areas about 1 mi east of the leased area (fig. 3). The Grande Wash landfill has been operating since about 1988, is uncapped and graded, and the material in the landfill has been characterized as soil backfill and construction debris wastes (SCS Engineers, 1996a). Other materials such as household wastes and buried and crushed 55-gallon drums have been observed in the landfill. Thickness of fill material in the study area ranges from 4 to 35 ft. The eastern-most part of the wash is used as a sediment- and stormwater-retention basin, which contains standing water for several months of each year (fig. 3).

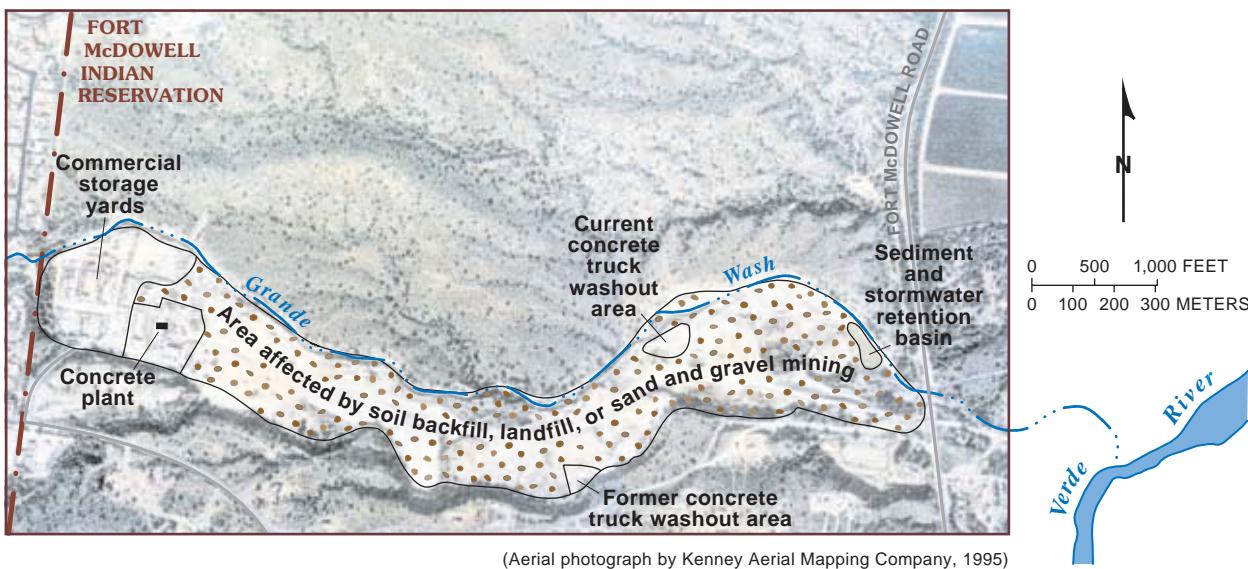


Figure 3. Land-use map of Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona.

The Fountain Hills wastewater-treatment plant is on the north bank of Ashbrook Wash less than 1 mi upgradient from the reservation boundary. The plant treats about 1.5 million gallons of water per day. Prior to 1995, the plants effluent disposal system was at times unable to keep up with demand (Fountain Hills Sanitary District, written commun., 1996) and was the source of numerous discharges of effluent to Ashbrook Wash. Several of the discharges were documented by the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (Leah Ganelin Gripp, Environmental Program Specialist, written commun., 1994, and M. Reza Azizi, Acting Manager, Surface Water Enforcement Unit, Water Quality Division, written commun., 1995). There have been no documented effluent discharges into Ashbrook Wash since April 1995.

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

Because little hydrogeologic information on the Grande Wash was available, an investigative program was designed to develop information on subsurface lithology, aquifer characteristics, surface- and ground-water quality, stormwater-sediment chemistry, and potential sources of contamination to surface water and ground water. This program included surface

geophysical surveys, well drilling, water-level monitoring, and water and sediment sampling and analysis. Precipitation data were collected from a rain gage in Fountain Hills for 1997–1999 (fig. 1).

Surficial Geophysical Surveys

Surface electromagnetic-induction (EM) and seismic-refraction techniques provided information about subsurface lithology and were used to determine the cross-sectional area of the unconsolidated alluvium (fig. 4). EM techniques measure the electrical conductivity (the ability of the earth to conduct the flow of an electric current) of subsurface material. Electrical methods are useful in alluvial aquifer settings because the electrical properties of sands and gravels differ from those of silts, clays, and crystalline rocks. Conductivity values for crystalline rocks and dry alluvium in the arid Southwest are low, commonly less than 10 millimhos/meter (mmhos/m). Values of saturated sand and gravel typically range from 20 to 50 mmhos/m; those of saturated clay and silt commonly are about 100 mmhos/m or greater. Saturated alluvial deposits often have conductivity values of 50 to 100 mmhos/m, which indicates a mixture of clay, silt, sand, and gravel.

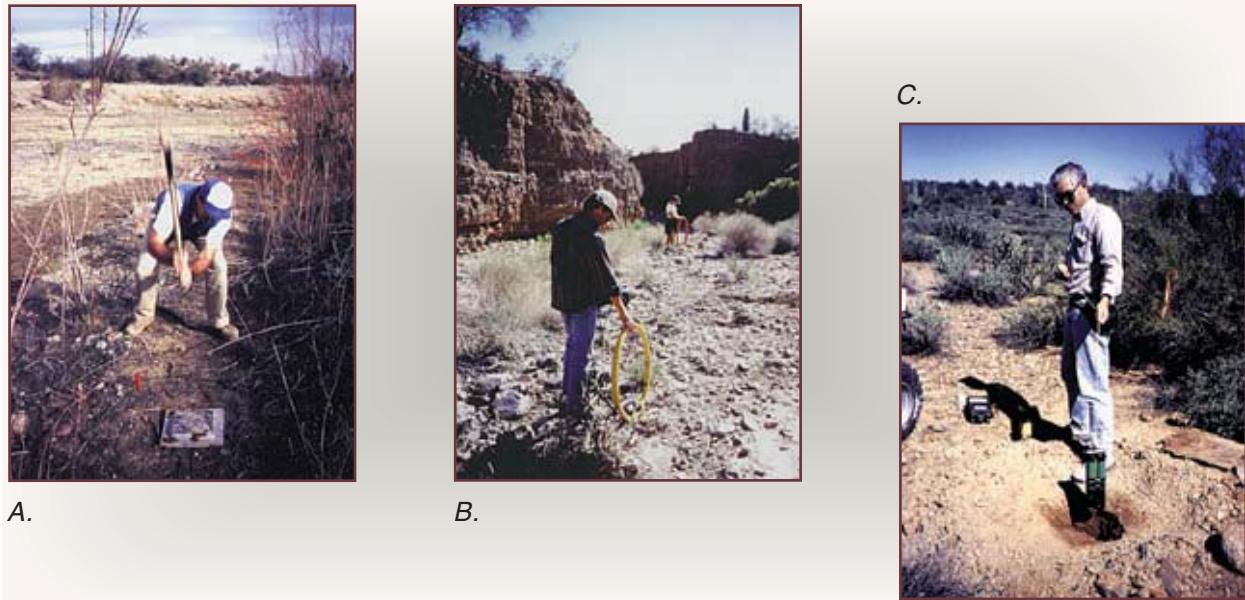


Figure 4. Seismic-refraction and electromagnetic surveys. *A*, Shallow seismic-refraction survey using hammer for energy source. *B*, Electromagnetic survey using EM34-3 instrument. *C*, Lowering explosives charge for seismic-refraction survey.

The EM method is based on an induced magnetic field and measurement of the consequent electrical response of the subsurface materials. This investigation used EM31 and EM34-3 induction tools manufactured by GEONICS LIMITED. The EM31 has a depth of investigation of about 10 to 20 ft, whereas the EM34-3 has a depth of investigation of about 25 to 200 ft (McNeill, 1980). The equipment includes two coils; one coil transmits a primary magnetic field that induces current flow in the subsurface creating a secondary magnetic field; the second coil measures the primary and secondary magnetic fields. The ratio of the two magnetic fields is used to calculate apparent conductivity in units of millimhos per meter (mmhos/m) that is read directly from the instrument. The coil spacing for the EM31 is 12.1 ft, whereas coil spacings of 32.8, 65.6, and 131.2 ft can be used with the EM34-3 instrument. The coils can be placed in two orientations, horizontal (vertical dipole) and vertical (horizontal dipole), at each spacing. Depth of investigation is varied by varying the spacing and orientation of the coils. Eight measurements were made using multiple coil orientations and spacings for the soundings (table 1); the larger coil spacings and vertical dipoles provide information from greater depths.

Table 1. Depths of investigation for EM31 and EM34-3 at various coil spacings and orientations

Induction tool	Coil spacing (ft)	Depth of investigation (ft)	
		Vertical dipole	Horizontal dipole
EM-31	12.1	19.7	9.8
EM34-3	32.8	49.2	24.6
EM34-3	65.6	98.2	49.2
EM34-3	131.2	196.9	98.4

Electrical conductivity measurements were made with the EM-31 instrument at 88 sites along the main channel of Grande Wash, from the sediment retention basin at the east end of the wash to the west boundary of the reservation (fig. 5). Soundings were made at 23 of the 88 sites in the main channel. Electrical conductivity measurements were made at 55 sites in the excavated and backfilled area adjacent to the main channel; depth soundings were made at 7 of these sites. Two sounding sites were on the terraced alluvial deposits outside the wash. Data from selected soundings were inversely modeled for subsurface electrical layers using commercially available EM34 PLUS software (Interpex Limited, 1994).

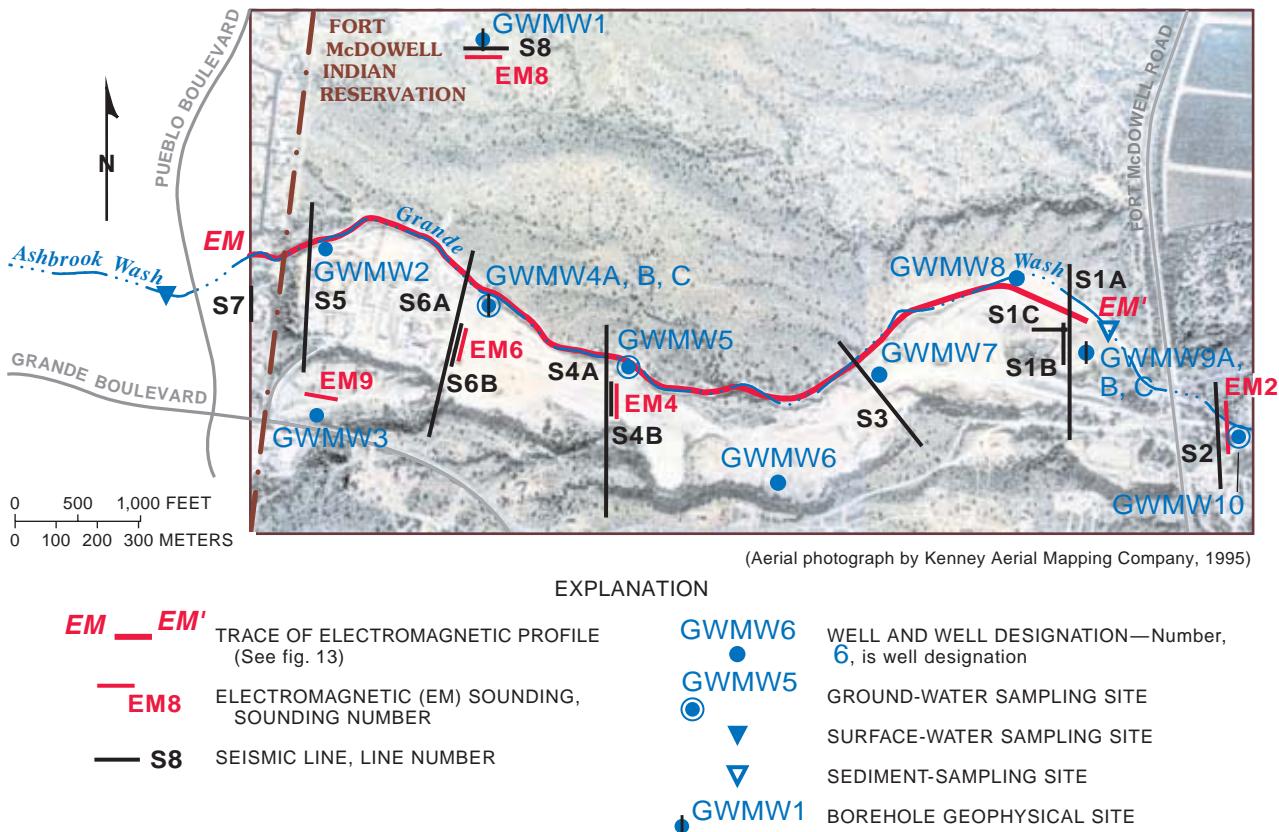


Figure 5. Locations of surface-and borehole-geophysics sites; ground-water, surface-water, and sediment sampling sites; and monitor wells; Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona.

Seismic-refraction surveys identified subsurface layering. Subsurface materials tend to be more densely compacted with increasing depth; consequently, pressure waves are transmitted at higher velocities with increasing depth. The velocity contrast between layers produces a refracted pressure wave that is detected by a line of geophones laid out on land surface. Potential targets for the surveys were the tops of consolidated conglomerates or bedrock layers. The primary objective of the seismic surveys was to delineate the bottom of the alluvial aquifer. The water table also can be a good refractor if the aquifer comprises poorly consolidated sand and gravel.

Seismic-refraction surveys were conducted in eight areas (fig. 5) using two sources of energy to produce the pressure-wave signal. A sledge hammer was used as the signal source for shallow investigations (upper 100 ft). Explosive charges were used for the deeper investigations (to about 500 ft). Geophone spacings of about 10 and 40 ft were used for the shallow and deep

investigations, respectively. All deep investigations were conducted orthogonal to the wash. All but one of the shallow investigations were conducted orthogonal to the wash; one was conducted parallel to the wash. Geophone and shot-point locations were surveyed using an electronic distance meter (EDM) total station. A 24-channel digital seismograph manufactured by EG&G Geometrics was used for the refraction surveys. Analysis of seismic-refraction data using the SIP software package (Rimrock Geophysics Inc., 1995) provided thickness and seismic velocities for various subsurface layers.

Well Installation and Borehole Geophysics

In April and May 1997, 14 monitoring wells were installed at 10 sites in and near Grande Wash (fig. 5). Well information enabled description of local geohydrologic conditions and determination of the

directions of ground-water flow. Site selection was based on the need for spatial information on water levels and water quality in the shallow alluvial aquifer. The distribution of monitoring wells provides areal coverage of the wash within the reservation with an emphasis on wells near the main channel of the wash. Two sites outside the wash were selected to expand the areal coverage and help define the extent of the aquifer. Well depths varied from 20 to 320 ft. Nested monitor wells at two sites enabled determination of vertical water-level gradients. Water levels were monitored at all wells; selected wells were equipped with pressure transducers and thermometers to record water levels and temperatures on an hourly basis. Manual water-level measurements were made monthly at all wells when the recording equipment was serviced. Data are stored in the U.S. Geological Survey's Ground-Water Site Inventory System (GWSI) data base.

The three deepest (>300 ft) wells were logged using borehole geophysical tools to obtain natural gamma, resistivity, and temperature data. An elevation and precise latitude and longitude was established for each site using a total station EDM and the global positioning satellite system with a horizontal resolution of about 5 ft. The surface-geophysical data were correlated and verified with well-log information from the monitor wells.

Each well was screened with a 10-ft section of 2-inch diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) slotted well screen and the screen was packed with 3/8-in. gravel. The wells were sealed with bentonite grout in the annular spaces. A bentonite grout plug also was used to isolate vertically adjacent screened intervals at nested-well sites. All wells that penetrated saturated alluvium or landfill material were developed using compressed air.

Water-Sample Collection and Analysis

Grande Wash flows during periods of high rainfall; otherwise the wash is dry. Flows typically persist for a few hours after the end of rainfall. During the study period, flow in the wash occurred about nine times; samples were collected during four of these flows. All surface-water samples were collected as flow was receding (from 2 to 15 hours after peak flow). Rainfall that resulted in flow in the wash ranged from 0.2 to 1.61 in. at the nearby Fountain Hills Fire Station rain gage ([fig. 1](#)). The multiple sampling rounds enabled

evaluation of changes in surface-water chemistry and quality due to differences in rainfall amount and (or) time between rainfall and sample collection.

Surface water samples were collected four times between January 1997 and July 1999. Surface-water samples collected approximately 1,000 ft west of the Reservation boundary ([fig. 5](#)), were composited using a churn splitter within a few hours after the end of storms. Bicarbonate and carbonate concentrations were determined in the field by incremental titration of filtered samples with dilute sulfuric acid. Samples for dissolved-ion analyses were filtered using a 0.45-micrometer membrane filter. Plastic amber bottles were used to collect samples for the determination of nutrients. Samples for dissolved-metal analyses were filtered and preserved with concentrated nitric acid. Samples for volatile organic compound (VOC) analyses were collected in glass amber vials and bottles with air excluded and preserved with ultra-pure hydrochloric acid. Pesticide samples were collected in baked-glass amber bottles. When possible, field measurements of dissolved-oxygen concentration, pH, specific conductance, and temperature were measured at the point where grab samples were collected. All surface-water samples were chilled after collection and sent to the USGS National Water-Quality Laboratory in Arvada, Colorado, within 24 hours of collection.

Ground water was analyzed for major ions, nutrients, selected trace metals, and organic compounds. In this report, the term "metals" is used to denote metals and metalloids.

Ground-water samples were collected after at least three casing volumes of water were removed from the well using a submersible pump. Pumping was held constant at 1 gallon per minute or less during sample collection. The samples were filtered and preserved as described above. All sampling and filter equipment was rinsed thoroughly with water from the pumped well before sample collection. Samples were collected when the specific conductance, temperature, pH, and dissolved oxygen did not vary by more than 5 percent between measurements made at 5-minute intervals. Samples were collected from wells GWMW4A, GWMW5, and GWMW10 seven times between July 1997 and September 1999. Collection of samples from other wells was attempted; however, because of the limited saturated thickness of the aquifer, these wells went dry before three casing volumes were pumped from the well or before the temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, or specific conductance had

stabilized. Wells GWMW4A, GWMW5, and GWMW10 are completed in the thickest parts of the coarse-grained deposits. Wells GWMW4A and GWMW5 penetrate landfill material. All ground-water samples were chilled after collection and sent to the USGS National Water-Quality Laboratory in Arvada, Colorado, within 24 hours of collection.

Surface-water and ground-water samples were compared to the Primary and Secondary-Drinking Water Regulations, Health Advisories, and contaminant candidate list of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for a general assessment of water quality. Primary Drinking-Water Regulations include Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) that are enforceable standards and treatment techniques that are required for concentrations of certain constituents that exceed action levels. Secondary Drinking-Water Regulations include Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs) that are nonenforceable guidelines based on the aesthetic properties of drinking water. Health advisories provide acceptably safe levels of exposures to contaminants in drinking water on the basis of health risks. Contaminant candidates are constituents that are being evaluated for possible future regulation by the USEPA.

Sediment-Sample Collection and Analysis

A bed-sediment sample was collected in July 1998 from the stormwater- and sediment-retention basin ([fig. 5](#)) and analyzed to determine the chemistry of sediment associated with stormwater runoff. Guidelines used for collecting bed-sediment samples are described in Shelton and Capel (1994). In summary, one part of the sample was sieved using native water to obtain the fraction of the sample less than 63 micrometers, which has the largest sorptive capacity (Horowitz and Elrick, 1987). This fraction was collected with plastic spoons and teflon sieves, and was analyzed for selected metals, chemical-oxygen demand, nutrients, and total and inorganic carbon. A coarser fraction was collected with 2.0-millimeter stainless steel sieves and was analyzed for selected organic constituents, pesticides, and base-neutral-acid compounds. Bed-sediment samples were analyzed by the Geologic Division of the USGS in Denver, Colorado.

HYDROGEOLOGY

The Town of Fountain Hills, the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, and Grande Wash are in the lower Verde River Valley ([fig. 6](#)), which is a broad alluvial basin within the Basin and Range physiographic province. Basins within this province are bounded by steep, fault-block mountains (Fenneman, 1931). The reservation lies on an alluvial plain that is almost completely surrounded by mountains composed primarily of granitic, metamorphic, and volcanic rocks (Reeter and Remick, 1986).

Ground water in the regional aquifer occurs in the basin-fill deposits and Verde River stream alluvium. The basin-fill sediments underlying Grande Wash drainage basin are unconsolidated to consolidated sediments of Quaternary and late Tertiary age that are as much as several hundred feet thick (Wilson and others, 1957). The Quaternary basin-fill sediments consist of sand and gravel interbedded with clay and silt (Wilson and others, 1957). The interbedded clay and silt layers are inches to several hundreds of feet thick. Conglomerate of late Tertiary age underlies the unconsolidated Quaternary deposits at various depths. The unconsolidated basin fill and conglomerate generally are thinner near the McDowell and Mazatzal Mountains at the perimeter of the Verde River Basin ([fig. 6](#)) and thicken to several hundreds of feet near the Verde River toward the center of the basin. The component of interbedded clay and silt layers also tends to be greater toward the center of the basin. The basin-fill deposits unconformably overlie crystalline bedrock of Precambrian age. Ground-water development in the Verde River Basin has not been extensive and little is known about the hydrogeology in the area. The water-table elevation in the basin-fill deposits below the Town of Fountain Hills was about 1,330 ft in 1983 on the basis of water levels from three wells (Reeter and Remick, 1986). Water-level data, however, were insufficient to determine flow directions. Water-table elevations in the Verde River stream alluvium within the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation generally are within a few feet of the river's elevation (Marilyn Ethelbah, Water Quality Specialist, Fort McDowell Environmental Department, written commun., 1997).

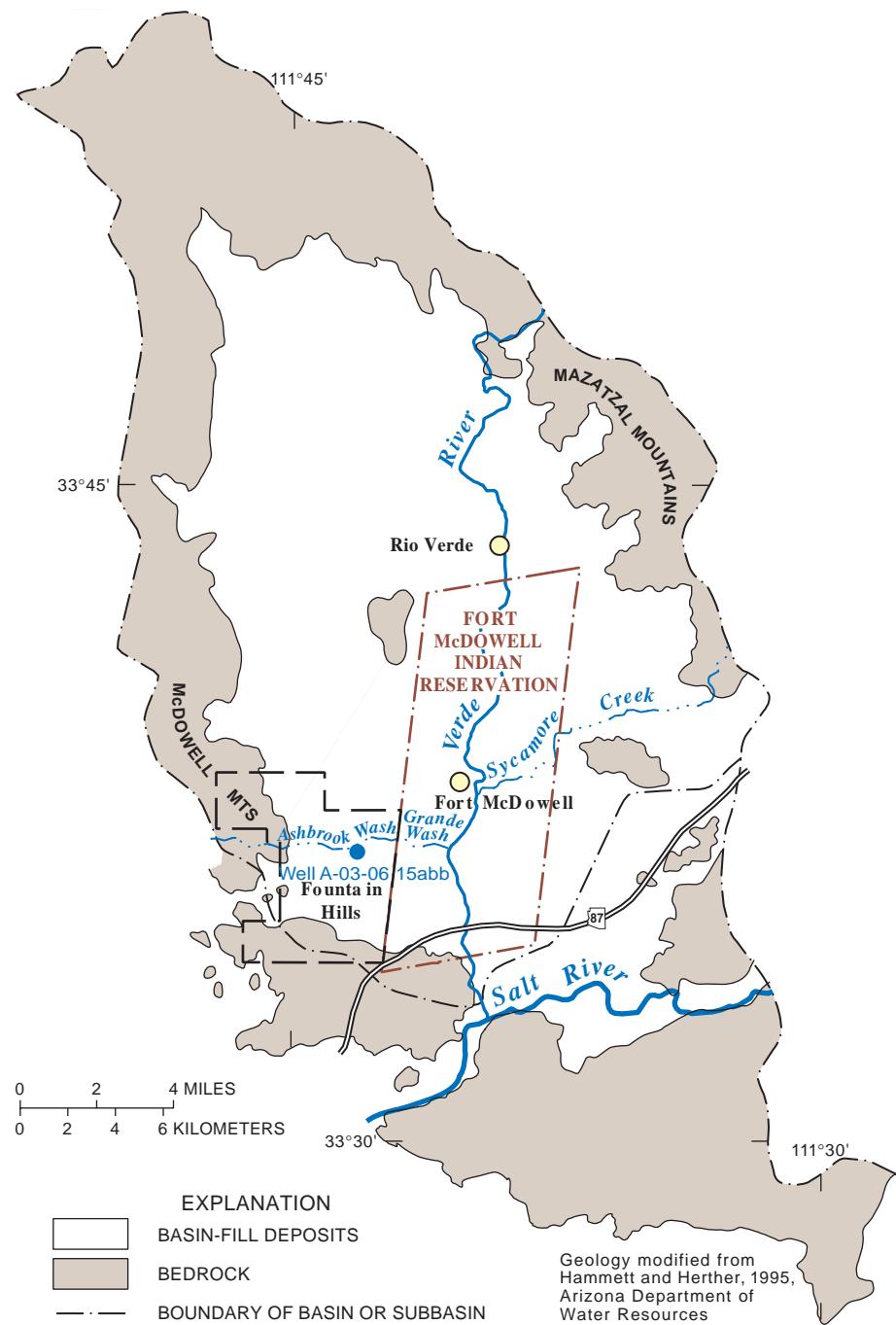


Figure 6. Generalized surficial geology within and adjacent to the study area, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona.

A thin veneer of recent sand, gravel and boulder stream-channel deposits overlie the basin-fill sediments in the main channel of Grande Wash (fig. 7). About 4 to about 35 ft of unconsolidated landfill materials overlie the basin-fill sediments in areas previously mined for sand and gravel (fig. 2; SCS Engineers, 1996a). For the purposes of this report, the stream-channel deposits, landfill material, and upper coarse-grained layer of basin-fill sediments are referred to collectively as the coarse-grained deposits. These deposits form the shallow alluvial aquifer beneath and adjacent to Grande Wash.

At the confluence of the wash and the Verde River, the sand and gravel deposits underlying Grande Wash join similar deposits that underlie the Verde River. Water-supply wells for the Fort McDowell Indian clay and silt unit are less than 60 ft thick and are typically less than 30 ft thick in or immediately

Community and the City of Phoenix along the west bank of the river in the area of the confluence are completed in the Verde River stream alluvium.

Ground-Water Occurrence

Ground water within the study area occurs in the coarse-grained deposits (shallow alluvial aquifer) and the clay and silt unit. Well logs and surface-geophysical data indicate that the ground water in the coarse grained deposits is mounded above the clay and silt unit throughout the study area. The base of the clay and silt unit is below the bottom of the deepest monitor well (317 ft below land surface). On the basis of well-log information, the coarse-grained deposits overlying the adjacent to the wash. In some areas, the main channel of Grande Wash is incised into the clay and silt unit.

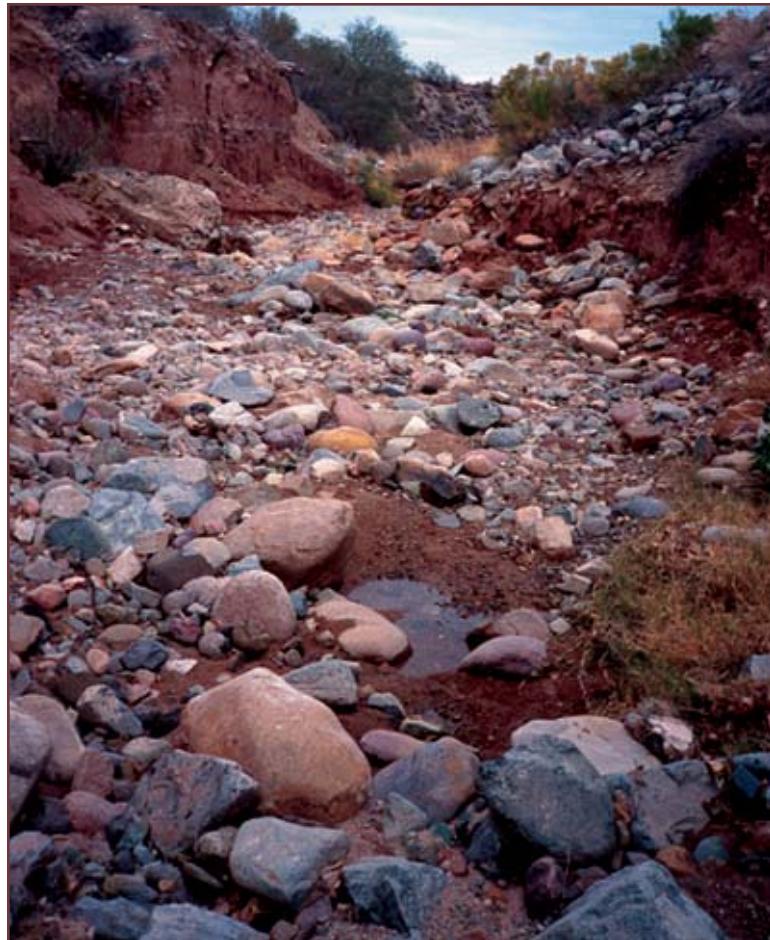


Figure 7. Recent stream-channel deposits in the main channel of Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona.

Small springs and seeps are typically associated with these areas. The saturated part of the coarse-grained deposits extends laterally to a maximum of about 1,000 ft from the main channel, as monitor wells farthest from the wash usually are dry (fig. 8). Water levels in wells vary in response to recharge from infiltration of water from storm-flows.

Water Levels

Depth to ground water in the coarse-grained alluvium ranges from 1 to 22 ft below land surface. Water level elevations in the monitor wells completed in the coarse-grained deposits vary from 1,381 ft in well GWMW10 to 1,501 ft in well GWMW2.

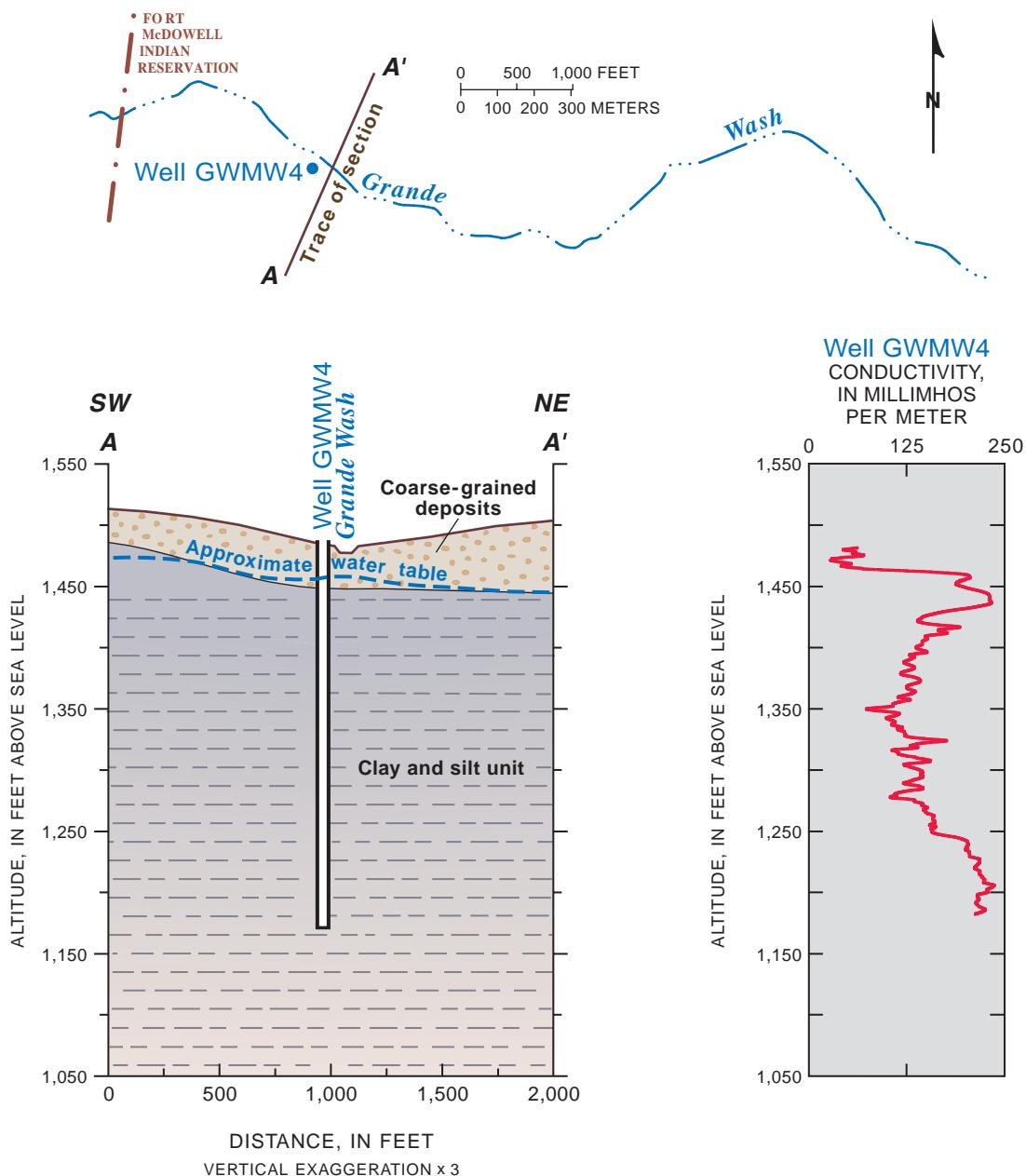


Figure 8. Geologic section normal to Grande Wash showing ground-water mound above clay and silt unit and conductivity log for Well GWMW4, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona. See [figure 14](#).

A water-table contour map of the study area is shown in figure 9 and is based on water-levels measured on November 26, 1997. Water-level contours indicate that ground-water flows in the direction of surface-water flow, toward the Verde River, and the water table has a hydraulic gradient of 0.02 ft/ft (fig. 9). Water levels in the nested wells indicate a downward vertical gradient of 0.18 ft/ft from the coarse-grained deposits to the underlying clay and silt unit (fig. 10).

Water levels in wells completed in the coarse-grained deposits varied by as much as 6 ft during the period of study and were highest in January, February, and March 1998 during periods of greatest rainfall (fig. 11). Although flow in Grande Wash is not gaged, the periods of greatest rainfall tend to produce the largest surface flows within the main channel. Hydrographs of wells GWMW4A and GWMW5 (both instrumented with pressure transducers) indicate water levels in these wells rise rapidly in response to rainfall.

Water-level rises associated with rainfall, measured in well GWMW5, correlated with the amount of rain during the storm (correlation coefficient (r) of 0.90 ($r^2 = 0.81$), fig. 11). There were an additional 10 periods of rainfall that did not significantly affect the water level; the greatest rainfall amount during one period was 0.32 in. All rapid water-level rises in wells GWMW4A and GWMW5 can be attributed to rainfall that resulted in flow in Grande Wash. The water-level responses to rainfall indicates an efficient hydraulic connection between the surface water in Grande Wash and ground water in the coarse-grained deposits, and that recharge occurs rapidly. Water levels declined during subsequent dry periods as ground water drained toward the Verde River. The water level in well GWMW10, which is located about 870 ft east of the Verde River, responded primarily to the changing stage of the Verde River from May until December 1997.

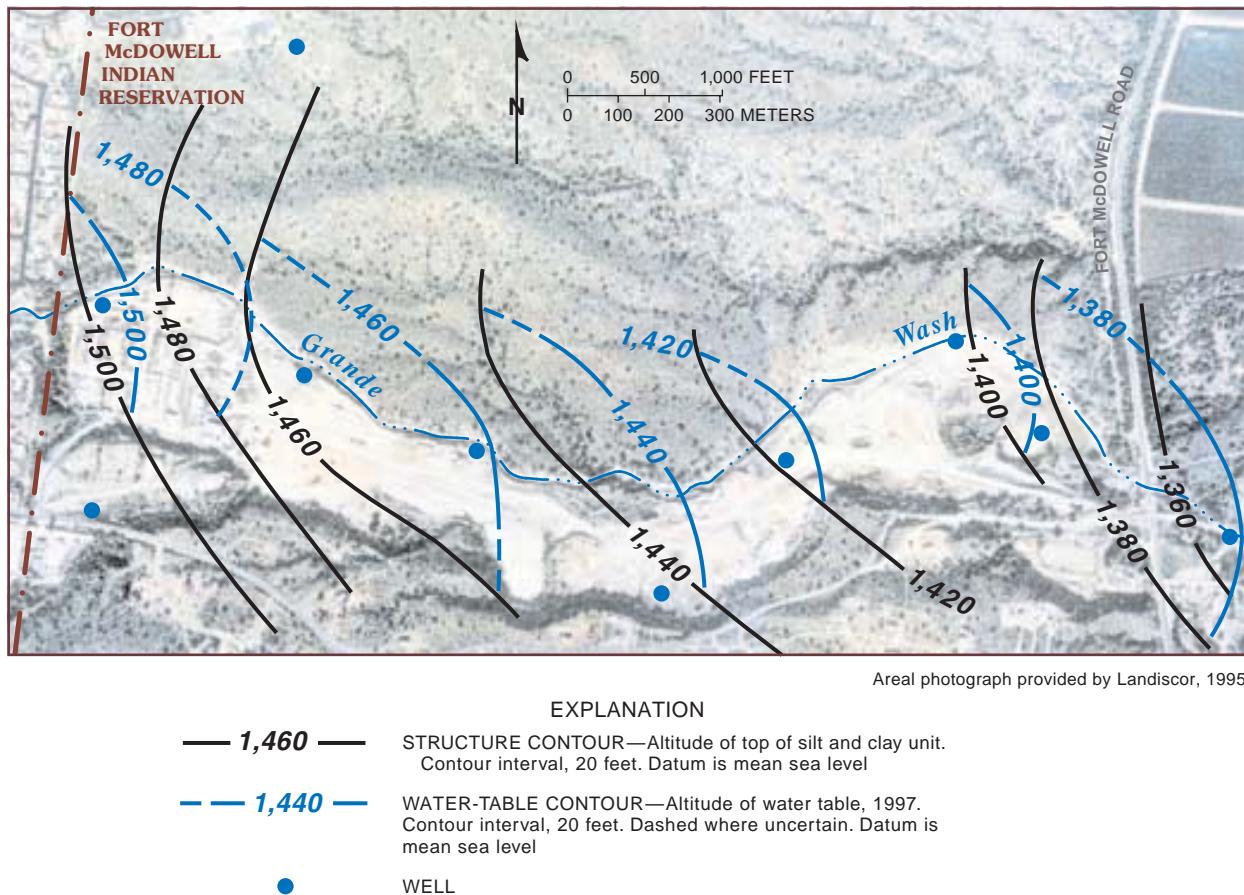


Figure 9. Altitude of the top of the clay and silt unit and altitude of the water table, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona.

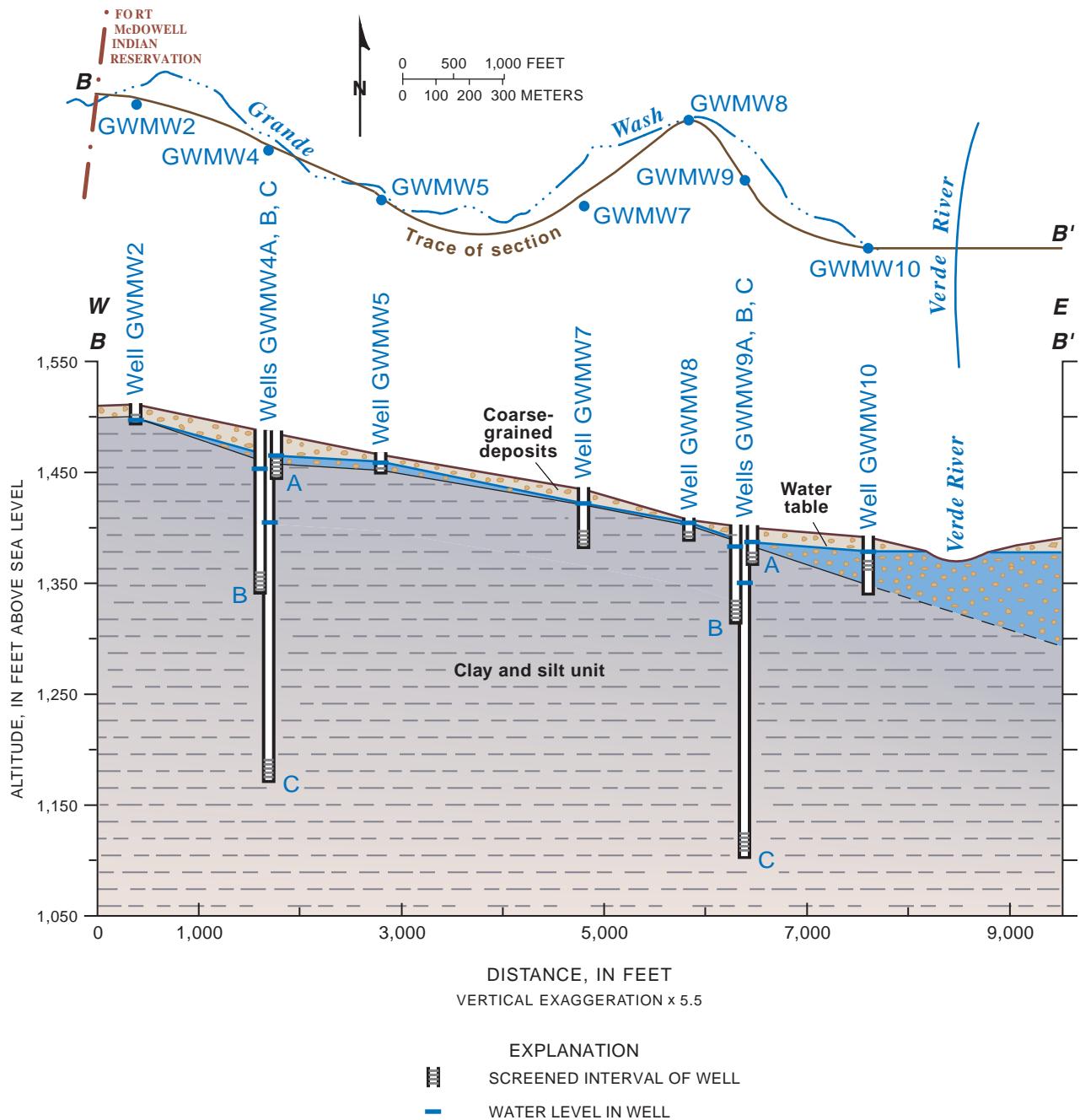


Figure 10. Altitude of the land surface and water table, water levels in nested monitor wells, and contact between coarse-grained deposits and the clay and silt unit, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona.

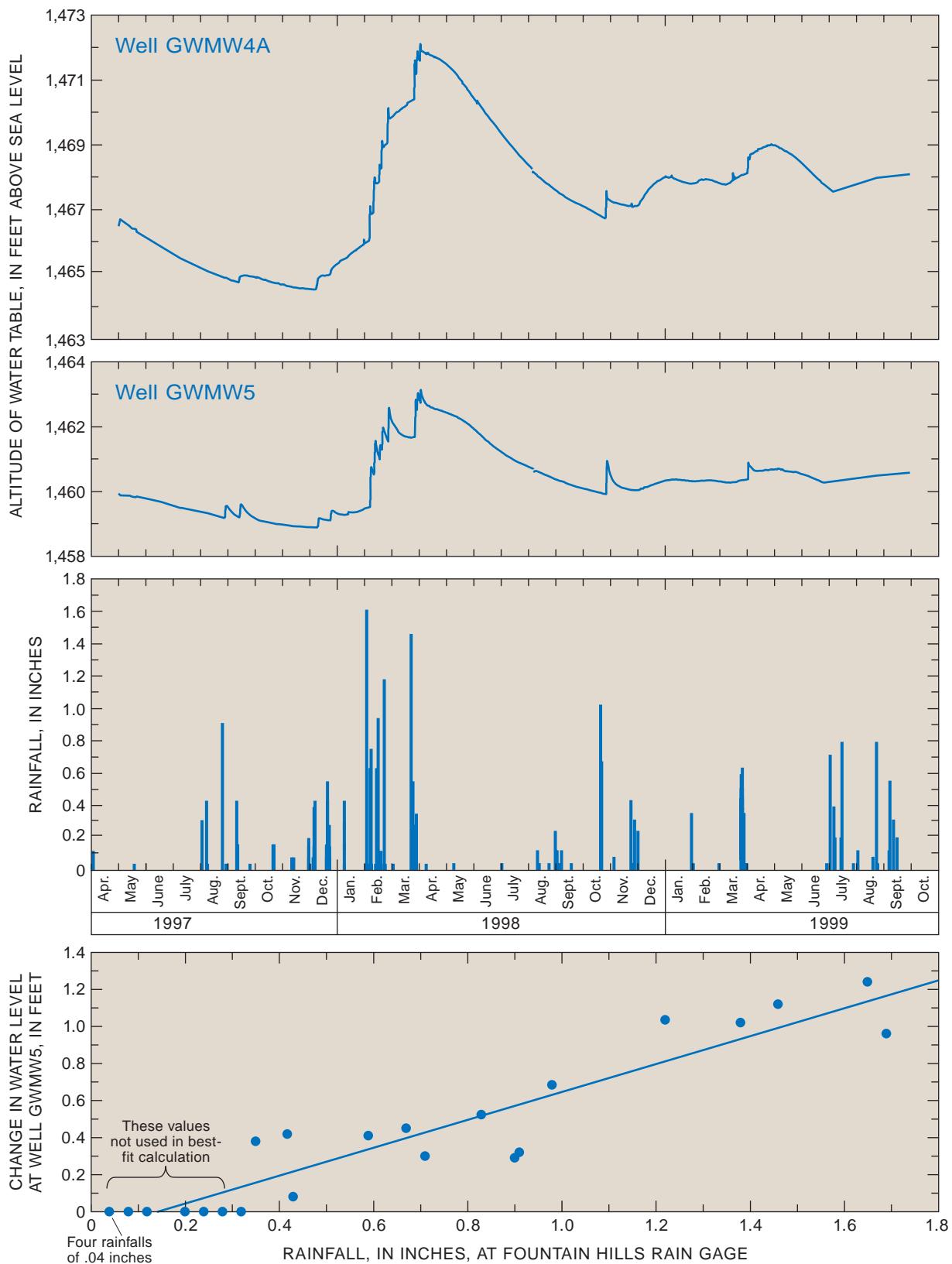


Figure 11. Water levels in selected wells, daily rainfall during period of study, and relation of rainfall and water-level change at well GWMW5, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona.

After December, the water level varied in response to a combination of the stage of the Verde River and rainfall. Well GWMW10 is completed in coarse-grained deposits that are contiguous with the alluvial aquifer along the Verde River. Pumping at nearby wells probably also affected the water levels in well GWMW10 from May 1997 through March 1998 (fig. 12).

Thickness and Hydraulic Conductivity of the Shallow Aquifer and Ground-Water Flux

The subsurface lithology of Grande Wash was interpreted from EM and seismic-refraction data and well logs. EM soundings along the main channel of the wash were modeled and the results are shown in figure 13. The uppermost model layer has a conductivity of less than 16 mmhos/m and represents the coarse-grained deposits. Beneath this model layer is a layer that has a conductivity greater than 100 mmhos/m along most of the sounding line and represents the clay and silt unit. A third layer, having a conductivity of 10-50 mmhos/m, was modeled; this layer probably represents the clay and silt unit with a greater fraction of sand. Maximum depth of investigation of the EM soundings is about 196.9 ft (table 1), therefore, the elevation of the base of the third layer is not known. Results of additional EM soundings indicate that

conductivity of the coarse-grained deposits adjacent to the main channel ranges from 10 to 37 mmhos/m whereas the conductivity of the clay and silt layer is greater than 70 mmhos/m (fig. 8 and table 2). Thickness of the coarse-grained deposits adjacent to the main channel range from about 20 to 70 ft (table 2). Modeled seismic refraction data indicated an uppermost model layer that transmits a pressure wave at a velocity of 1,100 to 3,600 ft/s (table 3). This layer ranges in thickness from about 12 to 50 ft and probably represents the unsaturated part of the coarse-grained deposits in the study area. The lower model layer had pressure-wave velocities ranging from 4,600 to 7,000 ft/s and probably represents the saturated part of the coarse-grained deposits. Electromagnetic and seismic model results were consistent with log information from the monitor wells. Well-log information is summarized in table 4. Characteristics of the shallow alluvium such as hydraulic conductivity and hydraulic gradient affect the rate at which ground water moves toward the Verde River and to the nearby production wells. Although aquifer-test data are not available, hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer is estimated to be about 100 ft/d, on the basis of geophysical data and well logs. This value is within the range of values derived from other studies of alluvial basins in southern Arizona (Anderson and others, 1992)—30 to 90 ft/d for basin fill deposits and 200 to 400 ft/d for stream alluvium.

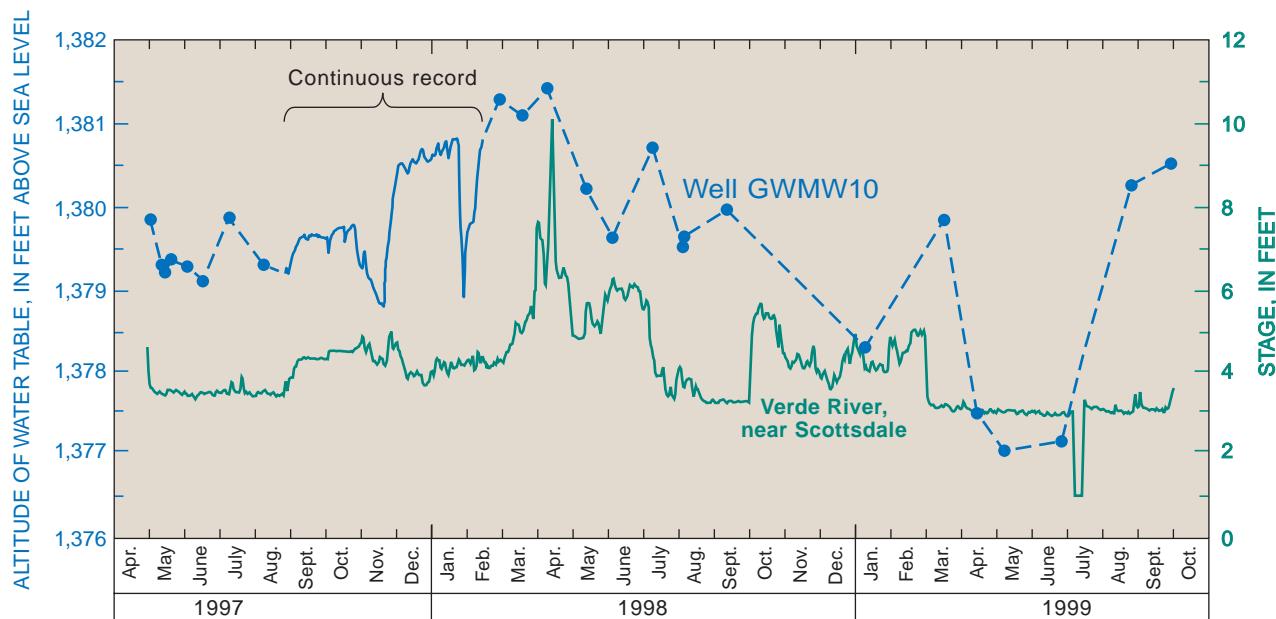


Figure 12. Water level in well GWMW10, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona, and stage of the Verde River near Scottsdale during period of study.

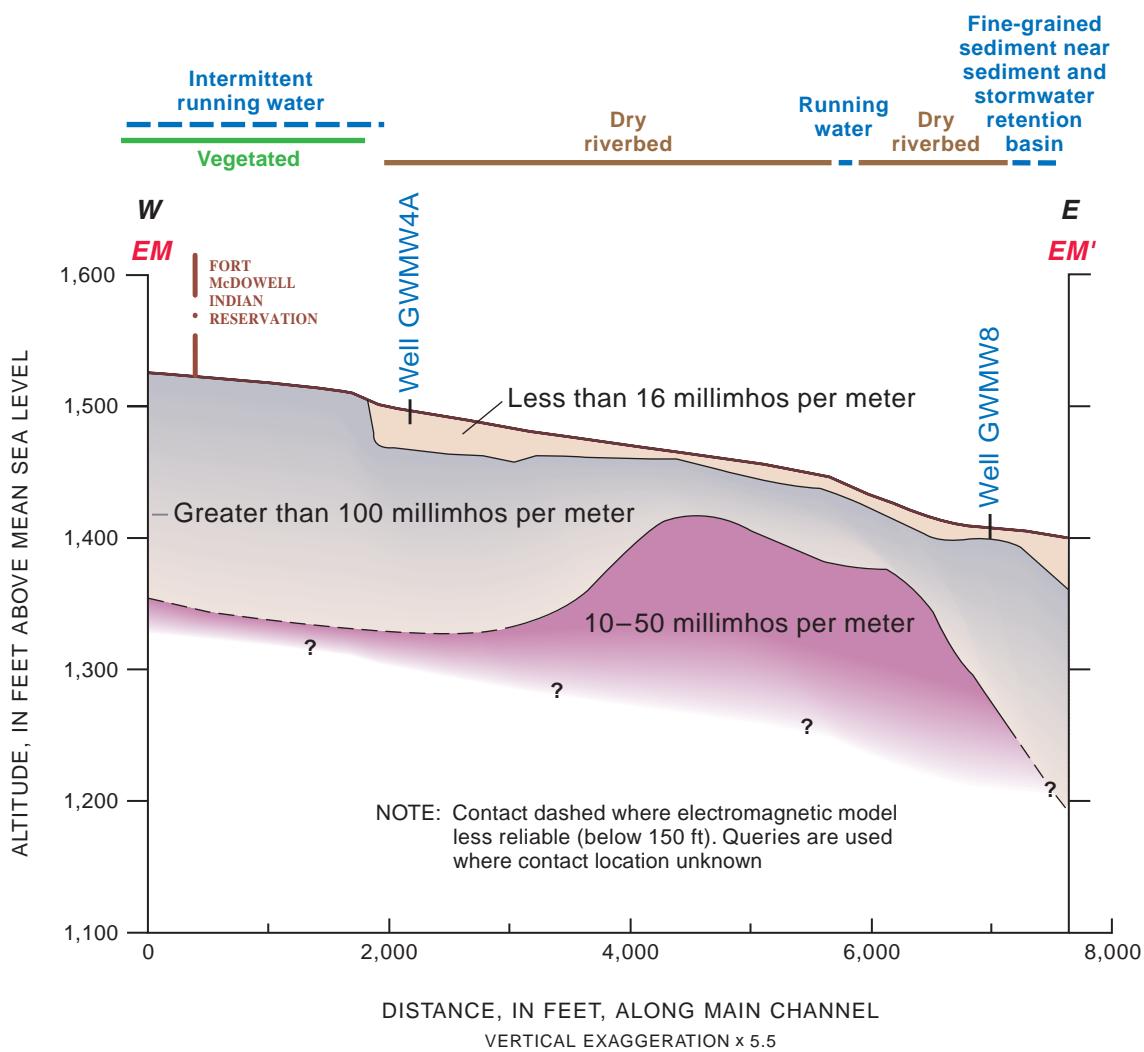


Figure 13. Electromagnetic model of Grande Wash along main-channel profile. See [figure 5](#) for trace of electromagnetic profile.

Table 2. Model results of selected electromagnetic soundings adjacent to the main channel of Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona

[>, greater than]

Electromagnetic sounding number (see figure 5)	Electrical conductivity of model layer 1, in millimhos per meter	Model layer 1 thickness, in feet	Electrical conductivity of model layer 2, in millimhos per meter
EM2	10	30	70-120
EM4	13	30	177
EM6	34	20	200
EM8	20	70	>200
EM9	37	28	>200

Table 3. Model results of seismic-refraction data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona

Seismic refraction line (see figure 5)	Energy source	Model layer 1 average velocity, in feet per second	Model layer 1 thickness, in feet	Model layer 2 average velocity, in feet per second
S1A	explosives	3,600	20	5,800
S1B	hammer	1,900	15	4,600
S1C	hammer	2,500	15	4,800
S2	hammer	1,100	15	5,300
S3	explosives	2,100	30	5,900
S4A	explosives	3,700	10	5,600
S4B	hammer	1,700	15	4,900
S5	explosives	2,700	50	5,700
S6A	explosives	3,000	30	6,300
S6B	hammer	1,500	12	4,900
S7	hammer	2,400	15	4,700
S8	hammer	2,700	50	7,000

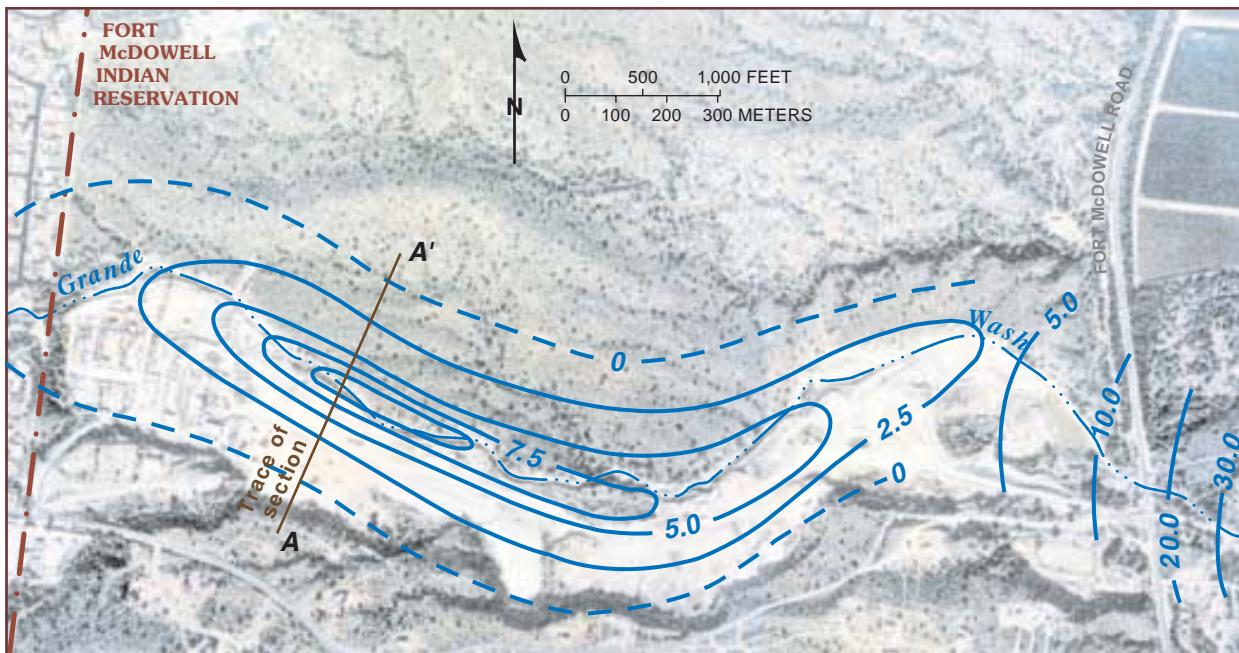
Table 4. Summary of information from monitor-well logs, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona

[>, greater than; ND, water not detected in coarse-grained deposits]

Well site (see figure 5)	Land surface elevation, in feet	Thickness of coarse-grained deposits, in feet	Range in depth to water in coarse-grained deposits, in feet below land surface	Range in saturated thickness of coarse-grained deposits, in feet
GWMW1	1,522.84	60	ND	0
GWMW2	1,511.26	12	10.2->12	0-1.79
GWMW3	1,532.95	20	ND	0
GWMW4	1,486.43	28	14.61-21.80	6.20-13.39
GWMW5	1,465.74	14	3.07-6.81	7.19-10.93
GWMW6	1,449.01	9	6.28->9	0-2.72
GWMW7	1,434.50	14	8.06-12.74	1.26-5.94
GWMW8	1,407.08	5	1.20-2.76	2.24-3.80
GWMW9	1,400.42	14.7	8.97-13.6	1.10-5.73
GWMW10	1,392.39	30	10.98-13.36	16.64-19.02

The thickness and width of the saturated part of the aquifer were determined in order to compute the saturated cross-sectional area. The saturated thickness of the aquifer is the difference between the altitude of the base of the aquifer (top of the clay and silt unit) and the altitude of the top of the underlying clay and silt unit was determined on the basis of well cuttings, borehole-geophysical logs, and surface geophysical data and is shown in [figure 9](#). The altitude of the water table was determined

periodically in all monitor wells that contain water. Three wells were instrumented to record water-levels hourly during parts of the study. The saturated thickness of the Grande Wash aquifer beneath the main channel varies with recharge but averages about 5 ft and ranges from about 1 to 13 ft ([fig. 14](#)). The saturated width of the aquifer also varies with recharge but is typically less than 2,000 ft and centered beneath the main channel. An average width of 1,333 ft was used to calculate the cross-sectional area of the aquifer.



(Aerial photograph by Kenney Aerial Mapping Company, 1995)

EXPLANATION
— 2.5 — LINE OF EQUAL SATURATED THICKNESS OF COARSE-GRAINED DEPOSITS—Interval variable, in feet

Figure 14. Estimated average saturated thickness of coarse-grained deposits, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona. See [figure 8](#).

Because the saturated thickness tapers in both directions away from the main channel (fig. 14), an average saturated thickness of 3 ft was used to calculate the cross-sectional area. The saturated cross-sectional area is estimated to be about 4,000 ft² (saturated thickness multiplied by saturated width). The flux of ground water through the Grande Wash aquifer toward the Verde River is estimated to be 8,000 ft³/d (0.1 ft³/s), using Darcy's Law:

$$Q = KIA,$$

where

- Q = flux of ground water, in cubic feet per day;
- K = hydraulic conductivity, in feet per day (100 ft/d);
- I = hydraulic gradient (0.02 ft/ft); and
- A = cross-sectional area of flow, in square feet (4,000 ft²).

The estimated flux is based on average conditions in the aquifer. The flux, however, will vary in response to varying saturated thickness, width, and hydraulic gradient. Hydrographs for selected wells ([fig. 11](#)) indicate the saturated thickness of the coarse-grained deposits has varied by as much as 6 ft at some wells during a 1-year period. Wells GWMW3 and GWMW6 were dry, or water levels were below the top of the clay and silt layer, for most of the period of record; however, water was detected in these wells after periods of high rainfall in the winter of 1997–98. As a result, the higher water level and increased aquifer width during the wettest periods resulted in an estimated cross-sectional area of about 20,000 ft². Use of this larger cross-sectional area increases the flux by a factor of about 5 to 40,000 ft³/d (0.5 ft³/d). Ground-water flow is eastward into the alluvial aquifer along the Verde River, and the ground water ultimately discharges into the Verde River. The average annual flow in the Verde River at the streamflow gaging station below Bartlett Dam ([fig. 1](#)) is 678 ft³/s

(Tadayon and others, 1998). Therefore, flux of ground water from the shallow aquifer beneath Grande Wash to the alluvial aquifer beneath the Verde River is minor compared to streamflow in the Verde.

Vertical-hydraulic gradients in the clay and silt unit are about 0.2 ft/ft, which is an order of magnitude greater than horizontal-hydraulic gradients in the coarse-grained deposits. These gradients have been nearly constant during the period of study and have not varied in response to recharge. The estimated vertical flux through the clay and silt unit is about 7,000 ft³/d on the basis of an assumed cross-sectional area of 12×10^6 ft² (area encircled by the zero contour line in [figure 14](#)) and a vertical-hydraulic conductivity of 0.003 ft/d. The vertical-hydraulic conductivity of clay and silt is probably less than 0.003 ft/d on the basis of a hydraulic conductivity of 0.3 ft/d (Tom Anderson, Hydrologist, U.S. Geological Survey, written commun., 1980) and a 100:1 anisotropy, which is typical for fine grained units.

The volume of water in storage in the coarse-grained deposits was estimated on the basis of the geometry of the aquifer and an assumed porosity. Using a cross-sectional area of 4,000 ft², a length of 7,000 ft, and a porosity 0.2, the volume of ground water held in storage in the coarse-grained deposits beneath Grande Wash is estimated to be about 5.6 million cubic ft (129 acre-ft).

WATER CHEMISTRY AND QUALITY

The chemistry and quality of surface water entering the reservation through Grande Wash, and of ground water in the shallow alluvial aquifer beneath Grande Wash is suitable for most purposes; however, surface-water and ground-water samples had high dissolved-solids, and dissolved-ion concentrations that exceeded SMCLs. Several VOC and pesticide compounds were detected in the surface water and ground water; however, concentrations of these compounds were less than the MCLs. The presence of VOC and pesticide compounds indicate that the quality of the water has been affected by anthropogenic activities.

Surface Water

Dissolved oxygen ranged from 10.8 to 13.5 mg/L, which is typical for stormwater-runoff samples. Detergent suds were detected in the surface water at a severity of 2. Chemical oxygen demand ranged from 20 to 75, which may indicate the presence of organic material. E. coli and fecal coliform, which are indicators of the presence of animal waste products, were detected at more than 2,000 colonies per 100 millimeters.

Major Ions and Nutrients

Dissolved-ion concentrations in surface-water samples were varied but generally high ([fig. 15](#)). For example, chloride averaged 317 mg/L and ranged from 87 to 700 mg/L; sulfate averaged 190 mg/L and ranged from 60 to 400 mg/L. The SMCL for both chloride and sulfate is 250 mg/L (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1996). The lowest concentrations were in a sample collected during the largest storm and closest in time to peak flow and could reflect a large component of stormwater in the sample relative to water from bank storage. Alternatively, this result could reflect a high degree of flushing of accumulated soil salts before sample collection. High concentrations of dissolved ions are indicative of redissolved salts that are mobilized by runoff in the drainage area. Samples that were collected several hours after peak flow and from flows that had occurred in response to relatively little rainfall contained high concentrations of dissolved ions ([fig. 16](#)). The higher concentration probably resulted from the larger component of water from bank storage in the sample and (or) from the smaller degree of flushing that had occurred before sample collection.

Nutrient concentrations in surface water were low. Nitrate ranged from 0.056 to 2.75 mg/L and phosphorus ranged from 0.019 to 0.227 mg/L.

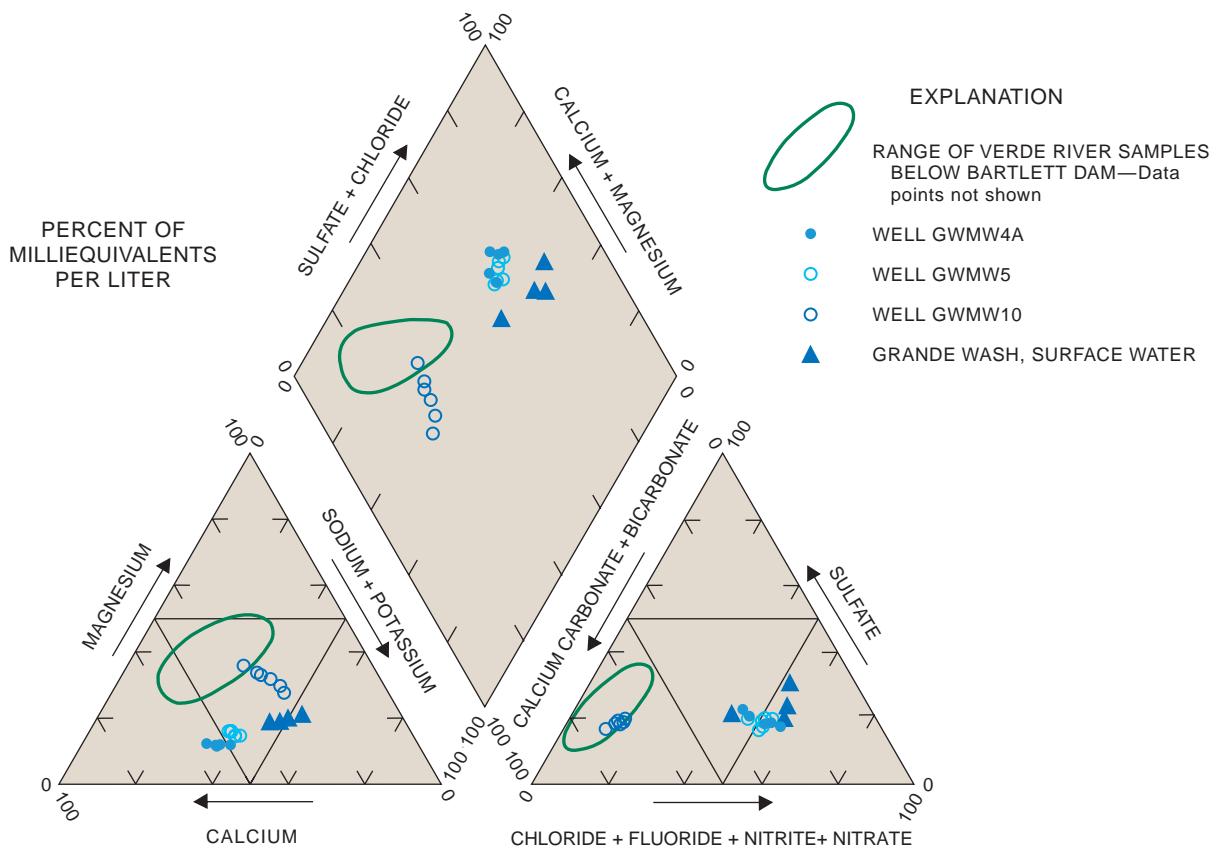


Figure 15. Relative proportions of major ions for surface-water and ground-water samples, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona.

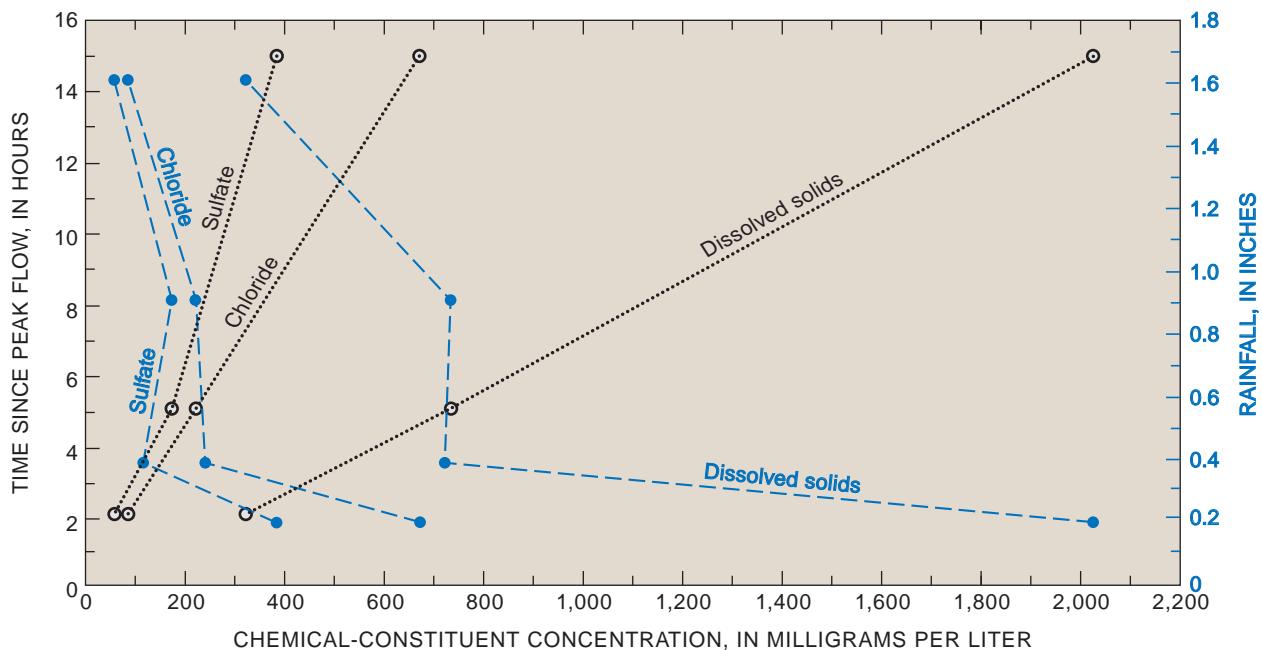


Figure 16. Concentration of selected constituents at surface-water sites in relation to time since peak flow and to rainfall, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona.

Organic Compounds

Three VOCs were detected in surface-water samples. Chloroform (0.023 µg/L) is a chlorinated hydrocarbon, or trihalomethane, that can be formed by the reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organic matter. The other two VOCs were 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (0.024 µg/L) and P-isopropyltoluene (0.010 µg/L). Each of these compounds reported concentrations below laboratory calibration standards; therefore, the concentrations are considered to be estimates. The concentrations of these compounds were well below the applicable USEPA MCL—100 µg/L for total trihalomethanes, 5 µg/L for benzene compounds, and 100 µg/L for toluene compounds. Surface-water samples were analyzed for 88 pesticide compounds. Eight pesticide compounds—oryzalin (0.960 µg/L), simazine (0.0224 µg/L), atrazine (0.004 µg/L), diazinon (0.161 µg/L), chlorpyrifos (0.0350 µg/L), dacthal (0.0080 µg/L), prometon (0.167 µg/L), and pendmethalin (0.0266 µg/L) were reported at concentrations below USEPA MCLs and guidelines. Oryzalin, simazine and atrazine have USEPA MCLs of 200, 4 and 3 µg/L, respectively; diazinon, chlorpyrifos, dacthal, and prometon have USEPA health advisory limits of 3, 20, 20, and 500 µg/L, respectively; pendmethalin is a USEPA contaminant candidate.

Trace Metals

Concentrations of all trace metals except lead were below USEPA MCLs, SMCLs, and health advisory limits. The surface-water sample collected in January 1997 contained 80 µg/L of lead, which exceeds the USEPA action limit of 15 µg/L for required treatment techniques (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1996). This lead detection is considered suspect because the total recovered lead concentration reported was less than 1 µg/L. Additionally, the USGS National Water-Quality Laboratory reported problems with lead determinations at about the same time this sample was analyzed which resulted in a change in minimum reporting levels. Because no lead was detected in the samples collected in December 1997, February 1998, and July 1999, the January 1997 detection is judged to be an isolated occurrence. Arsenic concentrations (total and dissolved) in the surface-water samples ranged from 10-23 µg/L which was below the USEPA MCL of 50 µg/L at the time of sample collection and analyses.

In June 2000, however, the USEPA proposed a new MCL of 5 µg/L (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, accessed June 27, 2000). The source of arsenic is probably from the dissolution of oxidized arsenic compounds that are typically found in basin-fill sediments (Robertson, 1991). The strontium concentration of 2,000 µg/L in one sample of surface water is near the USEPA health advisory limit of 2,500 µg/L. Strontium commonly replaces calcium and potassium in granitic rocks. The source of strontium in the water sample is probably the granitic sands and gravels of the basin-fill sediments.

Ground Water

The concentrations of dissolved oxygen in the samples from wells GWMW4A, GWMW5, and GWMW10 (0.1 to 1.7 mg/L) were much lower than those in samples of surface water from Grande Wash (10.8 to 13.5 mg/L). This difference probably indicates that oxygen in the ground water is being consumed by buried organic material (probably landfill material) and (or) oxidizable minerals. Given the shallow depth to ground water and the rapid recharge to the aquifer, these oxygen-depleting processes occurred rapidly. Concentrations of dissolved oxygen are considerably higher in well GWMW10 (3.8 to 8.6 mg/L), which indicates that less oxygen reduction is occurring at that site. No bacteria colonies (*e. coli*, *fecal coliform*, or *fecal streptococci*) were counted in the ground-water samples.

Major Ions and Nutrients

The data from wells GWMW4A and GWMW5 indicate that major-ion chemistry of ground water is similar to that of surface water in Grande Wash, but is less variable (fig. 15). Concentrations of dissolved major ions in samples from these wells are considerably higher than typical concentrations in samples collected from well A-03-06 15ABA, which is completed in the regional aquifer (fig. 6). For example, chloride and sulfate concentrations from the Grande Wash wells averaged 398 and 207 mg/L, respectively (table 5) whereas chloride and sulfate concentrations in water from the regional aquifer are typically about 50 and 30 mg/L, respectively. Concentrations of dissolved major ions in samples from well GWMW10 were much lower than concentrations in samples from

wells GWMW4A and GWMW5 and were similar to concentrations in samples from the Verde River. Well GWMW10 is about 870 ft west of the Verde River. On the basis of major-ion chemistry, the river is the dominant source of recharge to ground water sampled at this well ([fig. 15](#)).

Concentrations of several constituents in samples from wells GWMW4A and GWMW5 were close to or higher than the USEPA MCLs or SMCLs. Concentrations of dissolved chloride and sulfate varied from 280 to 470 mg/L and 170 to 240 mg/L, respectively; dissolved-solids concentrations range from 1,120 mg/L to 1,490 mg/L. These concentrations probably reflect dissolution of soil salts from the repeated evaporation of surface water and shallow ground water. Concentrations of these constituents at well GWMW10 were considerably lower than those at wells GWMW4A and GWMW5. Nitrate concentrations ranged from 2.39 to 8.29 mg/L at wells GWMW4A and GWMW5. Concentrations of nitrate generally decreased with time at both wells. The decreases may have been caused by microbial transformations, natural attenuation, dilution, dispersion, or a flushing of nitrate in the system. Concentrations of nitrate at well GWMW10 generally were higher than at wells GWMW4A and GWMW5, and ranged from 6.53 to 8.43 mg/L. The source of nitrate at well GWMW10 is unknown; however, the well is within a few hundred feet of the community's alfalfa field; therefore, fertilizers are a potential source.

The mean, standard deviation, and range of constituent concentrations in ground water are listed in table 5, along with the associated USEPA MCL or SMCL, and possible sources of the constituents.

Organic Compounds

Ground-water samples were analyzed for more than 90 VOCs. Ten VOCs were detected, and concentrations of the compounds were low ([table 6](#)). Of the 10 VOCs detected only 2 were reported at concentrations above the minimum calibration standards: chloroform at 0.102 to 0.634 µg/L; and dichlorobromomethane at 0.262 µg/L. These compounds are chlorinated hydrocarbons that can be formed by the reaction of chlorine with naturally occurring organic matter. The other chlorinated hydrocarbons reported were at concentrations below calibration standards: methylchloride, methylenechloride, 1,4 dichlorobenzene, tetrachloroethylene and 1,1,1-trichloroethane at estimated concentrations of 0.009, 0.114, 0.037 to 0.052, 0.037, and 0.016 µg/L, respectively. The USEPA MCL for total trihalomethanes is 100 µg/L. Two chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) were detected below calibration standards: dichlorodifluoromethane at estimated concentrations that ranged from 0.052 to 0.250 µg/L, and trichlorofluormethane at 0.060 and 0.041 µg/L. These gases are refrigerants and commonly are found in young, shallow ground water.

Table 5. Concentrations of selected constituents in ground water below Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona

[Values are concentrations in milligrams per liter unless otherwise noted; MCL, Maximum Contaminant Level; SMCL, Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level; n, number of samples; na, not applicable; µg/L, micrograms per liter; <, less than]

Constituent	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency				
	Mean	Range	MCL ¹	SMCL ¹	Possible sources
Nitrate	5.72 (n=21)	2.39-8.43	10	na	Fertilizers, waste water, natural
Arsenic	8.35 µg/L (n=20)	4-17 µg/L	50 µg/L	na	Sands and gravels (natural)
Strontium	1.2 (n=20)	0.93-1.6	² 2.5	na	Sands and gravels (natural)
Antimony	2.0 µg/L (n=7)	<1.0-3.4 µg/L	6.0 µg/L	na	Sands and gravels (natural)
Chloride ³	393 (n=14)	280-470	na	250	Fertilizers, waste water, evaporative concentrates
Sulfate ³	207 (n=14)	170-240	na	250	Fertilizers, waste water, evaporative concentrates
Dissolved solids	1,146 (n=20)	777-1,490	na	500	Evaporative concentrates

¹U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (1996)

²Indicates U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Health Advisory

³Values are for wells GWMW4A and GWMW5

Table 6. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) detected in ground water, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona

[ND, not detected]

Classification	Compound	Concentrations, in micrograms per liter		Possible sources
		Minimum	Maximum	
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	Chloroform (trichloromethane)	0.102	0.634	Chlorinated water
	Dichlorobromomethane	¹ 0.028	0.262	Chlorinated water
	Methylchloride	ND	¹ 0.009	Chlorinated water
	Methylenechloride	ND	¹ 0.114	Chlorinated water
	1,4 dichlorobenzene	¹ 0.037	¹ 0.052	Chlorinated water
	Tetrachloroethylene	ND	¹ 0.037	Chlorinated water, dry cleaning, solvents
	1,1,1 trichloroethane	ND	¹ 0.016	Adhesives, aerosols, textiles, paints, inks, degreasers
Chlorofluorocarbons	Trichlorofluoromethane	¹ 0.041	¹ 0.060	Chlorofluorocarbon refrigerant
	Dichlorodifluoromethane	¹ 0.052	¹ 0.250	Chlorofluorocarbon refrigerant
Hydrocarbon	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene	ND	¹ 0.011	Gas, pesticides, paint, plastics

¹Detected concentration is below the laboratory's calibration standard; therefore, the concentration is considered an estimate.

The other VOC detected was 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene at 0.011 µg/L; the concentration of this compound was below laboratory calibration standards. All VOC concentrations were below the USEPA MCLs. Ground-water samples were analyzed for 88 pesticide compounds. Two pesticide compounds—prometon and simazine—were detected in ground-water samples at concentrations that ranged from 0.051 to 0.0902 µg/L (table 7), which are below the USEPA MCLs.

Trace Elements

Arsenic, antimony, and strontium were reported at concentrations of about half of the USEPA MCLs (table 5). Concentrations of arsenic and antimony ranged from 4 to 17 µg/L, and less than 1.0 to 3.4 µg/L, respectively; samples with the highest concentrations were from well GWMW10. Only 1 of the 20 samples analyzed for arsenic had concentrations that are below the USEPA proposed MCL of 5 µg/L (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, accessed June 27, 2000). Arsenic probably is from the dissolution of oxidized arsenic compounds in the basin-fill sediments (Robertson, 1991). Robertson (1991) states that the highest concentrations of arsenic in alluvial basins in Arizona were in well cuttings and outcrop samples from the Verde Formation in the Verde River Valley. Antimony is commonly found in rocks associated with

copper and silver ores such as those in southern Arizona. Concentrations of strontium ranged from 929 to 1,600 µg/L; the highest concentrations were in samples from well GWMW5. Strontium commonly replaces calcium and potassium in minerals associated with granitic rocks. Thus, the sources of strontium in surface waters and ground waters probably are the granitic sands and gravels of the basin fill sediment, stream-channel deposits, and surrounding granitic bedrock.

STORMWATER-SEDIMENT CHEMISTRY

Concentrations of trace metals in the stormwater sediment collected from the sediment retention basin at the downstream end of the wash (fig. 3) were low and several were below the laboratory's detection limit (see section entitled “**Basic Data**” at the back of the report). The concentrations of most organic compounds in the stormwater sediment were below detection limits. The only organic compounds present concentrations above detection limits were p-cresol at 1,000 µg/kg and two phthalate esters—bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate at 500 µg/kg and dibutyl phthalate at 55 µg/kg. P-cresol is used in pesticides, disinfectants, and deodorizers, and phthalate esters are commonly used in plastics, hydraulic fluid, and electrical capacitors.

SUMMARY

Concerns about surface and ground water in the Grande Wash area led the Fort McDowell Indian Community, in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey, to study the local hydrogeologic system. Grande Wash is an ephemeral tributary of the Verde River that traverses the west-central part of the Fort McDowell Indian Reservation. The wash originates on the east flank of the McDowell Mountains and drains eastward to the Verde River. This study determined (1) the quality of the surface water entering the reservation in Grande Wash, (2) the horizontal and vertical extent of the shallow alluvial aquifer beneath Grande Wash, (3) the directions of ground-water flow in the shallow aquifer, (4) the quantity and quality of ground water in the shallow aquifer, and (5) the chemistry of the stormwater sediment in Grande Wash.

The stream-channel deposits, landfill material, and the upper coarse-grained layer of the basin-fill sediments beneath Grande Wash are referred to as coarse-grained deposits and locally constitute the Grande Wash aquifer. Ground water in the shallow aquifer is mounded above a clay and silt unit, the base of which is below the bottom of the deepest monitor well (317 ft below land surface). The coarse-grained deposits overlying the clay and silt unit are as much as 60 ft thick, but typically are less than 30 ft within or immediately adjacent to the wash. Depth to water ranges from 1 to 22 ft below land surface. The lateral extent of saturation is less than about 1,000 ft from the main channel of Grande Wash, and varies in response to changes in amounts of recharge.

Water-level data indicate that the ground water in the coarse-grained deposits flows parallel to Grande Wash in response to a gradient of about 0.02 ft/ft toward the Verde River. The flux of ground water through the aquifer beneath Grande Wash toward the Verde River is about 8,000 ft³/d on the basis of average conditions. The value for the saturated cross-sectional area during the wettest period of the study would have resulted in a five-fold increase in the flux estimate. Ground-water subflow from the shallow aquifer into the alluvial aquifer along the Verde River is minor compared to average flows in the Verde River. Nested

wells at two sites indicate that a component of ground-water flow is downward into the clay and silt unit. The vertical hydraulic gradient in the clay and silt unit is 0.2 ft/ft. Vertical flux through the clay and silt unit is estimated to be 7,000 ft³/d. The volume of ground water in storage in the Grande Wash aquifer under average conditions is about 5.6 million cubic ft.

Surface-water samples collected in Grande Wash about 1,000 ft west of the reservation boundary were generally high in dissolved ions. Concentrations were related to the amount of rainfall and (or) to the time the sample was collected after peak streamflow occurred. The sample with the lowest dissolved-ion concentrations was collected during the period of greatest rainfall and closest in time to peak flow. The low concentrations probably reflect a large component of stormwater in the sample relative to water from bank storage, or a high degree of flushing of soil salts, or a combination of these factors. High concentrations are indicative of redissolved salts that can be expected to be mobilized by runoff in the drainage area. Concentrations of dissolved ions were high in samples that were collected several hours after peak flow and after relatively little rainfall. Flow in the wash during these conditions probably reflects a larger component of water from bank storage and (or) less flushing of the soil salts. Concentrations of nutrients were low in surface-water samples. No metals, other than lead, were reported at concentrations above USEPA MCLs and SMCLs. Lead, however, was not detected in follow-up samples; therefore, the initial detection was judged to be an isolated occurrence. The arsenic concentrations are higher than the proposed new MCL of 5 µg/L. Three VOCs and eight pesticides were detected in the surface-water samples, and concentrations of these compounds were low.

The major-ion chemistry of ground water is similar to that of the surface water flowing in Grande Wash, but is less variable. The solutes in the ground water likely derive from dissolution of evaporatively concentrated soil salts. Water from the well closest to the Verde River had a lower concentration of solutes than the water from wells west of Fort McDowell Road, and had a major-ion chemistry similar to that of

the Verde River. This similarity indicates that the river is the dominant source of recharge to ground water at this well.

Nitrate concentrations were relatively high in ground-water samples compared to concentrations in surface-water samples. Decreases in concentrations during the study suggests that dilution or microbial action may have occurred. Ten VOCs were detected in the samples from wells west of Fort McDowell Road. The concentrations of these compounds were near the detection limits. Two pesticides were detected in ground-water samples, and concentrations of these compounds were low. Arsenic, antimony, and strontium were reported at concentrations of about half of the USEPA MCLs. The concentrations of arsenic in 19 of the 20 ground-water samples is higher than the proposed MCL of 5 µg/L. These trace elements probably derive from natural sources. Samples from wells near landfills contained low concentrations of dissolved oxygen probably because of buried organic material or oxidizable minerals.

Concentrations of metals in the stormwater sediment collected from the sediment retention basin at the downstream end of the wash were low and several were below the laboratory detection limit. The concentrations of most organic compounds in the stormwater sediment were below detection limits. The only organic compounds present at concentrations above the detection limit were p-cresol at 1,000 µg/kg and two phthalate esters—bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate at 500 µg/kg and dibutyl phthalate at 55 µg/kg. P-cresol is used in pesticides, disinfectants, and deodorizers, and phthalate esters are commonly used in plastics, hydraulic fluid, and electric capacitors.

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BASIC DATA

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona

[GWMW, Grande Wash monitoring well; DEG C, degree Celsius; MM, millimeter; G/M, gallons per minute; US/CM, microsiemens per centimeter; MG/L, milligrams per liter; UG/L, micrograms per liter; UG/KG, micrograms per kilogram; G/KG, grams per kilogram. Dashes indicate no data]

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	TEMPERATURE (DEG C)	TEMPERATURE (DEG C)	BARO-PRES- MM OF HG	AGENCY LECTING SAMPLE (CODE NUMBER)	AGENCY LYZING SAMPLE (CODE NUMBER)	DIS-CHARGE, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND			SPE-CIFIC CON- DUCT-ANCE FIELD (NTU) (US/CM)
							METRIC	COL- NUMBER)	INST.	
							ATMOSPHERE AIR HG)	NUMBER)	TUR- BID- ITY	
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	15.7	18.5	722	1028	80020	--	E.10	--	3460
	08-26-97	--	--	--	1028	80020	--	--	--	--
	02-04-98	10.3	--	--	1028	80020	--	10	--	450
	07-14-99	--	--	728	1028	80020	--	--	--	1470
GWMW4A (A-03-06) 12CCA1	07-08-97	24.1	--	715	1028	80020	.6	--	.26	2250
	01-29-98	24.8	15.0	720	1028	80020	--	--	.25	2030
	08-05-98	22.1	37.5	718	1028	80020	.9	--	2.0	2150
	03-18-99	22.7	19.5	724	1028	80020	.7	--	.00	2180
	05-06-99	22.9	31.0	721	1028	80020	.6	--	1.0	1820
	07-07-99	23.1	35.0	718	1028	80020	.7	--	.00	2330
	08-31-99	23.3	35.0	720	1028	80020	.7	--	.00	1920
GWMW5 (A-03-06) 12CDC	07-08-97	27.2	--	716	1028	80020	1.0	--	1.7	2390
	01-28-98	21.6	22.0	720	1028	80020	1.0	--	.28	2290
	08-05-98	26.6	--	717	1028	80020	.8	--	.00	2230
	03-19-99	23.3	25.0	725	1028	80020	.8	--	.00	2320
	05-04-99	23.3	24.5	718	1028	80020	.8	--	1.0	2380
	07-08-99	25.9	34.0	720	1028	80020	.8	--	.00	2530
	09-02-99	26.5	30.5	718	1028	80020	.9	--	.00	2480
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-97	22.2	--	720	1028	80020	.9	--	.20	1260
	07-09-97	--	--	1028	80020	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07) 07CCD2	01-28-98	21.1	--	724	1028	80020	1.0	--	.14	1380
	08-03-98	19.8	--	718	1028	80020	1.0	--	.00	1360
	03-16-99	21.3	12.5	720	1028	80020	.8	--	.00	1340
	05-07-99	22.3	31.0	722	1028	80020	.8	--	.00	1240
	07-09-99	23.2	34.0	721	1028	80020	.6	--	.00	1280
	09-02-99	22.2	36.5	718	1028	80020	.7	--	.00	1480
	07-09-98	--	--	1028	80020	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	OXYGEN, DIS- SOLVED OXYGEN, DIS- CENT				PH WATER CARBON BONATE	BICAR- TOTAL WATER AT 105 DIS IT			RESIDUE TOTAL DEG. C, SUS-	OIL AND GREASE, TOTAL RECOV.
	DATE	SOLVED (MG/L)	SATUR- ATION (MG/L)	LEVEL (MG/L)	ARD UNITS)	DIS SOLVED (STAND- ARD AS CO ₂)	FIELD (MG/L)	FIELD (MG/L AS HCO ₃)	SUS- PENDED (MG/L)	GRAVI- METRIC (MG/L)
	01-27-97	13.5	145	20	8.3	3.2	476	<1	<1	<1
	08-26-97	--	90	--	--	--	--	22	3	
	02-04-98	10.8	--	40	7.9	2.5	--	400	1	
	07-14-99	--	--	75	7.8	--	189	--	<1	
	07-08-97	.3	4	14	6.7	122	415	2	--	
	01-29-98	.2	2	<10	6.7	142	423	<1	--	
	08-05-98	.1	2	--	6.8	--	382	--	--	
	03-18-99	.2	2	10	6.8	--	384	--	<1	
	05-06-99	1.2	15	--	6.8	--	382	--	--	
	07-07-99	.3	4	--	6.8	--	371	--	--	
	08-31-99	.1	1	--	6.8	--	433	--	--	
	07-08-97	1.7	27	17	7.0	75	475	3	--	
GWMW5 (A-03-06) 12CDC	01-28-98	1.6	19	<10	6.8	117	443	<1	--	
	08-05-98	.6	10	--	6.8	--	454	--	--	
	03-19-99	.7	9	10	6.8	--	444	--	<1	
	05-04-99	1.4	18	--	6.9	--	427	--	--	
	07-08-99	.9	11	--	6.8	--	422	--	--	
	09-02-99	.6	8	--	6.8	--	432	--	--	
	07-09-97	4.3	62	<10	7.3	48	650	<1	--	
GWMW10 (A-03-07) 07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	01-28-98	3.8	45	<10	7.0	98	661	<1	--	
	08-03-98	4.0	62	--	7.3	--	589	--	--	
	03-16-99	4.6	55	<10	7.4	--	631	--	<1	
	05-07-99	6.6	81	--	7.2	--	569	--	--	
	07-09-99	8.6	107	--	7.2	--	559	--	--	
	09-02-99	4.6	56	--	7.3	--	681	--	--	
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	NITRO-	NITRO-	NITRO-	NITRO-	NITRO-	NITRO-	NITRO-
		GEN,	GEN,	GEN,	AMMONIA	NITRITE	NITRATE	GEN, AM-
		TOTAL	SOLVED	ORGANIC	DIS-	DIS-	DIS-	MONIA +
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	.79	--	--	<.015	<.010	--	--
	08-26-97	4.7	--	1.8	--	.204	.205	2.54
	02-04-98	2.3	--	.65	--	.103	.032	1.50
	07-14-99	--	2.1	--	.99	.168	.082	.831
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97	--	--	--	<.015	<.010	--	--
	01-29-98	7.9	--	--	<.020	<.010	--	--
	08-05-98	--	4.6	--	.16	.042	.010	4.41
	03-18-99	--	5.5	--	--	<.020	<.010	--
	05-06-99	--	4.2	--	.16	.039	<.010	--
	07-07-99	--	6.2	--	--	<.020	<.010	--
	08-31-99	--	4.9	--	--	<.020	<.010	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	--	.020	<.010	--	--
	01-28-98	4.8	--	--	<.020	<.010	--	--
	08-05-98	--	2.5	--	.12	.038	<.010	--
	03-19-99	--	3.7	--	--	<.020	<.010	--
	05-04-99	--	3.2	--	.13	.039	<.010	--
	07-08-99	--	4.0	--	--	<.020	<.010	--
	09-02-99	--	3.6	--	.15	.039	<.010	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	--	<.015	<.010	--	--
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	.020	<.010	--	--
	08-03-98	--	8.3	--	.07	.039	<.010	--
	03-16-99	--	7.3	--	--	<.020	<.010	--
	05-07-99	--	7.1	--	.06	.040	<.010	--
	07-09-99	--	8.1	--	--	<.020	<.010	--
	09-02-99	--	8.6	--	--	<.020	<.010	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	NITRO-	PHOS-	PHOS-	PHOS-	CARBON,	HARD-	HARD-
		GEN,	PHATE,	PHOS-	PHORUS	ORTHO,	NESS	NESS
		NO ₂ +NO ₃	ORTHO,	PHOS-	PHORUS	DIS-	NONCARB	DISSOLV
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	.056	--	<.010	.019	--	9.4	<.010
	08-26-97	2.75	--	.245	.227	--	21	--
	02-04-98	1.54	--	.225	.172	--	19	<.010
	07-14-99	.913	.19	--	.083	.063	--	<.010
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97	8.29	--	<.010	<.010	--	--	--
	01-29-98	7.78	--	.015	.011	--	--	630
	08-05-98	4.42	.12	--	.041	.039	--	720
	03-18-99	5.35	.13	--	.049	.044	--	690
	05-06-99	4.00	.17	--	.052	.055	--	610
	07-07-99	5.93	.16	--	.052	.051	--	720
	08-31-99	4.66	.15	--	.059	.050	--	600
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	5.16	--	<.010	<.010	--	--	710
	01-28-98	4.66	--	<.010	<.010	--	--	680
	08-05-98	2.39	.10	--	<.010	.032	--	680
	03-19-99	3.53	.08	--	.026	.026	<.010	700
	05-04-99	3.01	.10	--	.027	.033	--	780
	07-08-99	3.84	.11	--	.027	.037	--	800
	09-02-99	3.43	.07	--	.027	.023	--	780
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	6.53	--	.025	.033	--	--	370
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	8.37	--	.012	.013	--	--	420
	08-03-98	8.18	.12	--	<.010	.038	--	510
	03-16-99	7.23	.12	--	.041	.038	<.010	450
	05-07-99	6.99	.14	--	.037	.046	--	440
	07-09-99	7.92	.16	--	.040	.052	--	430
	09-02-99	8.43	.13	--	.044	.043	--	440
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	CALCIUM	MAGNE-	SODIUM	POTAS-	CHLO-	FLUO-		
		(MG/L AS CA)	SIUM, DIS- SOLVED	SODIUM, DIS- SOLVED	AD- SORP- TION	SIUM, DIS- SOLVED	RIDE, DIS- SOLVED	SULFATE RIDE, DIS- SOLVED	
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	180	88	427	6	53	3.9	700	
	08-26-97	81	27	132	3	47	7.0	230	
	02-04-98	36	11	50	2	44	4.0	87	
	07-14-99	75	29	138	3	49	6.8	250	
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	410	170	
	01-29-98	200	31	179	3	38	7.5	330	
	08-05-98	230	33	152	2	31	7.0	370	
	03-18-99	220	31	164	3	34	8.4	410	
	05-06-99	200	27	148	3	34	7.4	280	
	07-07-99	230	34	181	3	35	9.0	450	
	08-31-99	190	27	153	3	36	6.7	280	
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	220	40	201	3	38	7.3	420	
	01-28-98	200	40	203	3	39	6.9	420	
	08-05-98	210	39	193	3	38	7.8	360	
	03-19-99	210	42	185	3	36	7.2	420	
	05-04-99	230	47	199	3	36	7.2	430	
	07-08-99	240	49	209	3	36	7.6	470	
	07-09-99	73	44	135	3	44	4.8	39	
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	120	
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	01-28-98	80	52	141	3	42	5.2	47	
	08-03-98	100	63	100	2	30	4.6	54	
	03-16-99	87	57	132	3	39	5.4	50	
	05-07-99	85	55	112	2	35	4.8	49	
	07-09-99	83	53	105	2	35	.87	49	
	09-02-99	85	54	152	3	43	4.7	51	
	09-02-99	240	47	202	3	36	7.0	450	
	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	SILICA, DIS- SOLVED (MG/L AS SIO2)	ARSENIC DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS AS)	BARIUM, ARSENIC TOTAL (UG/L AS AS)	BERYL- LIUM, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS BA)	BERYL- LIUM, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS BE)	LIUM, TOTAL DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS BE)	CADMIUM BORON, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS B)	CADMIUM WATER UNFLTRD TOTAL (UG/L AS CD)
		AS AS AS)	AS AS AS)	AS AS BA)	AS AS BE)	AS AS BE)	AS AS BE)	AS AS CD)	AS AS CD)
	01-27-97	71	--	23	94	<1.5	<10	--	<3.0
	08-26-97	22	--	14	76	<.50	<10	--	<1.0
	02-04-98	9.0	--	10	39	<1.0	<10	--	<8.0
	07-14-99	35	--	--	66	<1.6	--	268	<8.0
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-29-98	38	5	--	162	<3.0	--	361	<24
	08-05-98	33	4	--	123	<3.0	--	280	<24
	03-18-99	35	5	--	119	<1.6	--	283	<8.0
	05-06-99	38	6	--	95	<1.6	--	276	<8.0
	07-07-99	37	5	--	125	<4.8	--	295	<24
	08-31-99	39	8	--	101	<1.6	--	315	<8.0
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	42	6	--	186	<1.5	--	411	<3.0
	01-28-98	45	5	--	170	<3.0	--	396	<24
	08-05-98	50	6	--	133	<3.0	--	358	<24
	03-19-99	44	6	--	142	<1.6	--	325	<8.0
	05-04-99	49	6	--	150	<1.6	--	332	<8.0
	07-08-99	49	6	--	164	<4.8	--	352	<24
	09-02-99	52	8	--	154	<4.8	--	375	<24
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	41	13	--	51	<.50	--	540	<1.0
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	42	12	--	56	<1.0	--	615	<8.0
	08-03-98	40	11	--	56	<1.0	--	464	<8.0
	03-16-99	47	14	--	58	<1.6	--	558	<8.0
	05-07-99	53	15	--	51	<1.6	--	430	<8.0
	07-09-99	50	15	--	51	<1.6	--	401	<8.0
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-99	48	17	--	57	<1.6	--	608	<8.0
	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	CHRO-MIUM, TOTAL SOLVED ERABLE (UG/L AS CR)	COBALT, DIS- RECOV- SOLVED (UG/L AS CO)	COPPER, DIS- RECOV- SOLVED (UG/L AS CU)	COPPER, TOTAL SOLVED ERABLE (UG/L AS CU)	IRON, DIS- RECOV- SOLVED (UG/L AS FE)	LEAD, DIS- RECOV- SOLVED (UG/L AS PB)	MANGANESE, TOTAL ERABLE (UG/L AS MN)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<15	<1	<9.0	<30	2	13	80
	08-26-97	<5.0	2	<3.0	<10	9	<10	2
	02-04-98	<14	12	<12	<10	5	<10	14
	07-14-99	<14	--	<7.0	<10	--	44	<100
							--	319
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-29-98	<42	--	<36	<30	--	<30	<300
	08-05-98	<42	--	<36	<30	--	37	<300
	03-18-99	<14	--	<7.0	<10	--	<10	<100
	05-06-99	<14	--	<7.0	<10	--	<10	<100
	07-07-99	<42	--	<21	<30	--	<30	<300
	08-31-99	<14	--	<13	<10	--	<10	<100
							--	4.4
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	<15	--	<9.0	<30	--	<9.0	<30
	01-28-98	<42	--	<36	<30	--	<30	<300
	08-05-98	120	--	<36	<30	--	360	<300
	03-19-99	<14	--	<7.0	<10	--	<10	<100
	05-04-99	<14	--	<7.0	<10	--	11	<100
	07-08-99	<42	--	<21	<30	--	<30	<300
	09-02-99	<42	--	<21	<30	--	<30	<300
							--	73
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	<5.0	--	<3.0	<10	--	<3.0	<10
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	<14	--	<12	<10	--	<10	<100
	08-03-98	<14	--	<12	<10	--	<10	<100
	03-16-99	<14	--	<7.0	<10	--	<10	<100
	05-07-99	<14	--	<7.0	<10	--	<10	<100
	07-09-99	<14	--	<7.0	<10	--	<10	<100
	09-02-99	<14	--	<13	<10	--	<10	<100
							--	<2.2
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	THALIUM, TOTAL SOLVED ERABLE (UG/L AS TL)	MOLYBDENUM, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS MO)	NICKEL, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS NI)	SILVER, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS NI)	SILVER, TOTAL ERABLE (UG/L AS AG)	STRONTIUM, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS SR)	VANADIUM, DIS- SOLVED (UG/L AS ZN)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<5	<30	<30	3	<3.0	<1	2000
	08-26-97	<0	<10	<40	5	<4.0	<1	732
	02-04-98	<0	<60	<40	17	<4.0	<1	297
	07-14-99	--	<50	<40	--	<4.0	--	699
							--	11
							--	E7.9
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-29-98	--	<180	<120	--	<12	--	1240
	08-05-98	--	<180	<120	--	<12	--	1210
	03-18-99	--	<50	<40	--	<4.0	--	1140
	05-06-99	--	<50	<40	--	<4.0	--	946
	07-07-99	--	<150	<120	--	<12	--	1230
	08-31-99	--	<34	<40	--	<7.0	--	971
							--	10
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	<30	<30	--	<3.0	--	1450
	01-28-98	--	<180	<120	--	<12	--	1380
	08-05-98	--	<180	<120	--	<12	--	1350
	03-19-99	--	<50	<40	--	<4.0	--	1380
	05-04-99	--	<50	<40	--	<4.0	--	1480
	07-08-99	--	<150	<120	--	<12	--	1600
	09-02-99	--	<150	<120	--	<12	--	1530
							--	E27
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	10	<10	--	<1.0	--	929
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	<60	<40	--	<4.0	--	1060
	08-03-98	--	<60	<40	--	<4.0	--	1180
	03-16-99	--	<50	<40	--	<4.0	--	1110
	05-07-99	--	<50	<40	--	<4.0	--	1020
	07-09-99	--	<50	<40	--	<4.0	--	1000
	09-02-99	--	E17	<40	--	<7.0	--	1060
							--	18
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	ZINC, TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE	ANTI- MONY, DIS- SOLVED	ALUM- INUM, DIS- SOLVED	LITHIUM DIS- SOLVED	SELE- NIUM, DIS- SOLVED	SELE- NIUM, TOTAL (UG/L)	DETER- GENT SUDS (UG/L) (SEVER- ITY)	PROP- CHLOR, WATER, DISS, (UG/L)	BUTYL- ATE, WATER, DISS, REC (UG/L)
		(UG/L) AS ZN)	(UG/L) AS SB)	(UG/L) AS AL)	(UG/L) AS LI)	(UG/L) AS SE)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)		
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<10	--	--	120	--	<1	--	--	--
	08-26-97	10	--	--	40	--	8	--	--	--
	02-04-98	70	--	--	14	--	<1	--	--	--
	07-14-99	--	<1.0	<10	42	<1	--	2	<.0070	<.0020
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-29-98	--	1.1	<30	43	3	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	<1.0	<30	39	1	--	--	<.0070	<.0020
	03-18-99	--	<1.0	<10	33	2	--	--	<.0070	<.0020
	05-06-99	--	<1.0	<10	33	2	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	<1.0	<30	32	<1	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	<1.0	<15	33	2	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	2.1	5.9	40	1	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	1.1	<30	40	2	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	1.0	<30	41	<1	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	--	<1.0	<10	35	2	--	--	<.0070	<.0020
	05-04-99	--	<1.0	<10	40	1	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	<1.0	<30	36	2	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	<1.0	<30	41	2	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	3.4	12	63	<1	--	--	--	--
	07-09-97	--	--	--	70	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	3.1	<10	70	1	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	2.0	<10	63	<1	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	--	<1.0	<10	75	2	--	--	<.0070	<.0020
	05-07-99	--	<1.0	<10	78	3	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	<1.0	<10	74	<1	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	<1.0	<15	72	1	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
					DEETHYL			DI-	COLI-	
		BRO- MACIL, WATER, DISS,	SI- MAZINE, WATER, DISS,	PRO- METON, WATER, DISS,	ATRA- ZINE, WATER, DISS,	CYANA- ZINE, WATER, DISS,	FONOFOSS	TRITIUM	BROMO- METHANE	FORM, FECAL,
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	REC	REC	REC	REC	REC		REC	REC	WATER WHOLE UM-MF
		(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)		(UG/L)	(PCl/L)	(COLS./ 100 ML)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.800	--
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.100	--
	07-14-99	<.0350	.0224	.167	<.0020	<.0040	<.0030	--	--	>2000
GWMA4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.200	--
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.050	--
	08-05-98	<.470	.0902	.0296	<.0020	<.0040	<.0030	13	<.050	<1
	03-18-99	<.350	.0813	.0250	<.0020	<.0040	<.0030	--	<.050	<1
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.200	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	15	--	--
	03-19-99	<.240	.0580	E.0151	<.0020	<.0040	<.0030	--	<.050	<1
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMA10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.200	--
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.200	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	--
	03-16-99	<.0350	.0161	<.0180	<.0020	<.0040	<.0030	--	<.050	<1
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	E. COLI	STREP-	CARBON TOTAL UREASE (COLS. 100 ML)	DI- TETRA- CHLORO- METHANE TOTAL (UG/L)	1,2-DI- CHLORO- RIDE ETHANE TOTAL (UG/L)	BROMO- FORM TOTAL (UG/L)	CHLORO- DI- BROMO- METHANE TOTAL (UG/L)	CHLORO- DI- BROMO- METHANE TOTAL (UG/L)	PHENOLS TOTAL (UG/L)
		WATER	TOCOCCHI							
		WHOLE FECAL, KF AGAR	CHLORO-							
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	--	<.800	<.800	<.800	<.800	<.800	<.800	<1
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
	02-04-98	--	--	<.096	<.176	<.268	<.208	<.364	E.023	4
	07-14-99	>20000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
GWMA4A (A-03-06)12CC1	07-08-97	--	--	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	.634	--
	01-29-98	--	--	.262	<.088	<.134	<.104	<.182	.472	--
	08-05-98	<1	<1	E.028	<.088	<.134	<.104	<.182	.206	--
	03-18-99	<1	<1	<.048	<.088	<.130	<.100	<.180	.190	19
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<1	<1	E.037	<.088	<.130	<.100	<.180	.102	5
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	--
	07-09-97	--	--	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	<1	<1	<.048	<.088	<.130	<.100	<.180	<.052	<4
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	TOLUENE	BENZENE	ACE-NAPHTH-	ACE-NAPHTH-	ACRO-	ACRYLO-	ANTHRA-	BENZO B FLUOR-	BENZO K FLUOR-
		TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	YLENE	ENE	LEIN	NITRILE	CENE	AN-	AN-
				TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<.800	<.800	<5.00	<5.00	--	--	<5.00	<10.0	<10.0
	08-26-97	--	--	<5.00	<5.00	--	--	<5.00	<10.0	<10.0
	02-04-98	<.076	<.064	--	--	<500	<2.45	--	--	--
	07-14-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CC1	07-08-97	<.200	<.200	<5.00	<5.00	--	--	<5.00	<10.0	<10.0
	01-29-98	<.038	<.032	--	--	<250	<1.23	--	--	--
	08-05-98	<.054	<.100	--	--	--	<1.23	--	--	--
	03-18-99	<.050	<.100	--	--	--	<1.20	--	--	--
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	<.200	<.200	<5.00	<5.00	--	--	<5.00	<10.0	<10.0
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<.050	<.100	--	--	--	<1.20	--	--	--
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	<.200	<.200	<5.00	<5.00	--	--	<5.00	<10.0	<10.0
	07-09-97	<.200	<.200	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	<.050	<.100	--	--	--	<1.20	--	--	--
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	BENZO-	ALPHA	DELTA	BIS(2-	BIS(2-	N-BUTYL			
		A-	BHC	BENZENE	CHLORO-	CHLORO-	BENZYL			
		PYRENE	DIS-	HEXA-	ETHYL)	CHLORO-	PHTHAL-			
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	TOTAL (UG/L)	SOLVED (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	RECOVER (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)		
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<10.0	--	<.090	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<.800		
	08-26-97	<10.0	--	<.090	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	--		
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.056		
	07-14-99	--	<.0020	--	--	--	--	<.240		
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	<10.0	--	<.090	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<.200		
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
	03-19-99	--	<.0020	--	--	--	--	<.028		
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	<10.0	--	<.090	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<.200		
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.120		
	08-05-98	--	<.0020	--	--	--	--	<.120		
	03-18-99	--	<.0020	--	--	--	--	<.028		
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	<10.0	--	<.090	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<.200		
	07-09-97	--	--	<.090	--	--	--	<.200		
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
	03-16-99	--	<.0020	--	--	--	--	<.028		
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	CHRY-	DIETHYL	ENDO-	ENDO-	ENDO-	SULFAN-			
		SENE	PHTHAL-	PHTHAL-	SULFAN	SULFAN	I	ENDRIN		
		ATE	ATE	ATE	SULFATE	II	WATER	ALDE-		
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	WHOLE REC	HYDE	ETHYL-	FLUOR-
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<10.0	<5.00	<5.00	<.600	<.040	<.100	<.200	<.800	<5.00
	08-26-97	<10.0	<5.00	<5.00	<.600	<.040	<.100	<.200	--	<5.00
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.060	--
	07-14-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	<10.0	<5.00	<5.00	<.600	<.040	<.100	<.200	<.200	<5.00
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.030	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.030	--
	03-18-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.030	--
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	<10.0	<5.00	<5.00	<.600	<.040	<.100	<.200	<.200	<5.00
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.030	--
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	<10.0	<5.00	<5.00	<.600	<.040	<.100	<.200	<.200	<5.00
	07-09-97	--	--	<.600	<.040	<.100	<.200	<.200	<.200	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.030	--
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	CYCLOPE	ETHANE	INDENO	ISO-	METHYL-	N-		
		NTADIEN	HEXA-	(1,2,3-			METHYL-	ENE	NITRO-
		FLUOR-	HEXA-	CHLORO-	CD)	PHORONE	CHLO-	CHLO-	PROPYL-
		TOTAL (UG/L)	RECOVER (UG/L)	WATER (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<10.0	<5.00	<.800	<.800	<.800
	08-26-97	<5.00	<20.0	<5.00	<10.0	<5.00	--	--	--
	02-04-98	--	--	<.724	--	--	<.296	<.508	<.764
	07-14-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAI	07-08-97	<5.00	<20.0	<5.00	<10.0	<5.00	<.200	<.200	<.200
	01-29-98	--	--	<.362	--	--	<.148	<.254	<.382
	08-05-98	--	--	<.362	--	--	<.148	E.009	<.382
	03-18-99	--	--	<.360	--	--	<.150	<.250	<.380
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	<5.00	<20.0	<5.00	<10.0	<5.00	<.200	<.200	<.200
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	--	--	<.360	--	--	<.150	<.250	<.380
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	<5.00	<20.0	<5.00	<10.0	<5.00	<.200	<.200	<.200
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	<.200	<.200	E.114
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	--	--	<.360	--	--	<.150	<.250	<.380
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	N-NITRO	N-NITRO	BENZENE	PARA-	PYRENE	TETRA-	TRI-	
		-SODI-	-SODI-	NITRO-	CHLORO-		CHLORO-	CHLORO-	
		PHENYL-	METHYL-	WATER	META	PHENAN-	ETHYL-	FLUORO-	
		AMINE	AMINE	UNFLTRD	CRESOL	THRENE	ENE	METHANE	ETHANE
		TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	RECOVER (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<30.0	<5.00	<5.00	<.800	<.800
	08-26-97	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<30.0	<5.00	<5.00	--	--
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.076	<.184
	07-14-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAI	07-08-97	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<30.0	<5.00	<5.00	<.200	<.200
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	E.037	E.060
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.102	<.092
	03-18-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.100	E.041
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<30.0	<5.00	<5.00	<.200	<.200
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.100	<.090
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<30.0	<5.00	<5.00	<.200	<.200
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.200	<.200
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.100	<.090
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	ETHANE ,			BENZO-	BENZ(A)	BENZENE		TRANS-	
		1,1-DI-	1,1,1-	1,1,2-	TETRA-	[GHI]-	ANTHRA-	O-DI-		
		CHLORO-	TRI-	TRI-	CHLORO-	CHLORO-	CENE	CHLORO-		
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	1,1-DI- TOTAL (UG/L)	1,1,1- TOTAL (UG/L)	1,1,2- TOTAL (UG/L)	1,1,2,2 REC (UG/L)	BENZO-[GHI]- WAT UNF TOTAL (UG/L)	PERY- LENE UNFLTRD TOTAL (UG/L)	ANTHRA- WATER UNFLTRD REC (UG/L)	O-DI- CHLORO- WATER REC (UG/L)	TRANS- 1,2-DI- CHLORO- PROPANE ETHENE TOTAL (UG/L)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<.800	<.800	<.800	<.800	<10.0	<10.0	<5.00	<.800	<.800
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	<10.0	<10.0	<5.00	--	--
	02-04-98	<.088	<.064	<.128	<.264	--	--	<.096	<.136	<.064
	07-14-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<10.0	<10.0	<.200	<.200	<.200
	01-29-98	<.044	E.016	<.064	<.132	--	--	<.048	<.068	<.032
	08-05-98	<.044	<.032	<.064	<.132	--	--	<.048	<.068	<.032
	03-18-99	<.044	<.032	<.064	<.130	--	--	<.048	<.068	<.032
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<10.0	<10.0	<.200	<.200	<.200
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<.044	<.032	<.064	<.130	--	--	<.048	<.068	<.032
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	BENZENE	BENZENE	BENZENE	2-	2-	DI-N-	2,4-DI-		
		1,2,4- -DIBENZ CHLORO- WAT UNF	1,2,5,6 -ANTHRA -CENE	1,3-DI- CHLORO- WATER UNFLTRD	1,4-DI- CHLORO- WATER UNFLTRD	NAPH- THALENE	CHLORO- PHENOL	OCTYL		
		(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	REC (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	REC (UG/L)	NITRO- PHENOL	PHTHAL- ATE	CHLORO- PHENOL
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<5.00	<10.0	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<10.0	<5.00
	08-26-97	<5.00	<10.0	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<10.0	<5.00
	02-04-98	<.376	--	<.108	<.100	--	--	--	--	--
	07-14-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97	<.200	<10.0	<.200	<.200	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<10.0	<5.00
	01-29-98	<.188	--	<.054	<.050	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	<.188	--	<.054	<.050	--	--	--	--	--
	03-18-99	<.190	--	<.054	E.052	--	--	--	--	--
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	<.200	<10.0	<.200	<.200	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<10.0	<5.00
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<.190	--	<.054	E.047	--	--	--	--	--
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	<.200	<10.0	<.200	<.200	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<10.0	<5.00
	07-09-97	<.200	<.200	<.200	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	<.190	--	<.054	E.037	--	--	--	--	--
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	2,4-DI-			2,4,6-			3,3'-			4-		
		METHYL-	NITRO-	PHENOL	DI-	TRI-	2,6-DI-	CHLORO-	PHENYL	PHENYL	BROMO-	CHLORO-	4-
		TOLUENE	PHENOL	TOTAL (UG/L)	ETHER	PHENYL	NITRO-						
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<5.00	<5.00	<20.0	<20.0	<5.00	<20.0	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<30.0	<30.0	<30.0
	08-26-97	<5.00	<5.00	<20.0	<20.0	<5.00	<20.0	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<30.0	<30.0	<30.0
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-14-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	<5.00	<5.00	<20.0	<20.0	<5.00	<20.0	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<30.0	<30.0	<30.0
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	<5.00	<5.00	<20.0	<20.0	<5.00	<20.0	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<30.0	<30.0	<30.0
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-18-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	<5.00	<5.00	<20.0	<20.0	<5.00	<20.0	<5.00	<5.00	<5.00	<30.0	<30.0	<30.0
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	DI-			CHLORO-			TRANS-			CIS		ALUM-
		P,P'	DINITRO	DI-	AROCLOR	PHENOL		1,3-DI-	1,3-DI-	INUM			
		DDE	-ORTHO-	FLUORO-	1016	(C6H-	NAPHTH-	CHLORO-	CHLORO-	BOT MAT			
		DRESOL	CRESOL	METHANE	PCB	5OH)	ALENE	PROPENE	PROPENE	<630' WS			
		(UG/L)	(UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)									
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	<30.0	<.800	<.100	<5.00	<5.00	<.800	<.800	--			
	08-26-97	--	<30.0	--	<.100	<5.00	<5.00	--	--	--			
	02-04-98	--	--	<.192	--	--	<.500	<.268	<.184	--			
	07-14-99	<.0060	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	--	<30.0	E.134	<.100	<5.00	<.200	<.200	<.200	--			
	01-29-98	--	--	E.130	--	--	<.250	<.134	<.092	--			
	08-05-98	<.0060	--	E.250	--	--	<.250	<.134	<.092	--			
	03-18-99	<.0060	--	E.196	--	--	<.250	<.130	<.090	--			
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	<30.0	<.200	<.100	<5.00	<.200	<.200	<.200	--			
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
	03-19-99	<.0060	--	E.052	--	--	<.250	<.130	<.090	--			
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	<30.0	<.200	<.100	<5.00	<.200	<.200	<.200	--			
	07-09-97	--	--	<.200	<.100	--	<.200	<.200	<.200	--			
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
	03-16-99	<.0060	--	<.140	--	--	<.250	<.130	<.090	--			
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
SEDIMENT RETENTION	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.6		

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	ANTI-MONY	ARSENIC	BARIUM	BERYL-LIUM	BISMUTH	CADMIUM	CALCIUM	CERIUM	CHRO-MIUM
		BOT MAT <63U WS	BOT MAT <63U WS	BOT MAT <63U WS	BOT MAT <63U WS	BOT MAT <180UWS	BOT MAT <63U WS	BOT MAT <63U WS	BOT MAT <63U WS	BOT MAT <63U WS
		FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD PERCENT	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	1.8	27	630	3	<10	<2.0	6.0	110	50
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	COBALT <63U WS	COPPER <63U WS	EURO-PIUM <63U WS	GALLIUM <63U WS	GOLD <63U WS	HOLMIUM <63U WS	IRON <63U WS	LANTHA-NUM <63U WS	LEAD <63U WS
		FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD PERCENT	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	17	52	2	19	<8	<4	3.8	65	24
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	LITHIUM <63U WS	MAGNE-SIUM <63U WS	MANGANESE <63U WS	MERCURY <63U WS	MOLYB-DENUM <63U WS	NEODYM-IUM <63U WS	NICKEL <63U WS	NIOBIUM <63U WS	PHOS-PHORUS <63U WS
		FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD PERCENT	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD PERCENT
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	99	1.9	910	.04	<2	57	41	20	.13
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	POTAS-SIUM <63U WS	SCAN-DIUM <63U WS	SELENIUM <63U WS	SILVER <63U WS	SODIUM <63U WS	STRON-TIUM <63U WS	SULFUR <63U WS	TANTA-LUM <63U WS	THORIUM <63U WS
		FIELD PERCENT	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD PERCENT	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD PERCENT	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	2.5	16	.2	.1	.92	310	.06	<40	15
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	TIN <63U WS	URANIUM <63U WS	VANA-DIUM <63U WS	YTTRIUM <63U WS	YTTERBIUM <63U WS	ZINC <63U WS	DICAMBA WATER, FLTRD, REC (UG/L)	LINURON WATER, FLTRD, REC (UG/L)	MCPA, WATER, FLTRD, REC (UG/L)
		FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	FIELD (UG/G)	GF 0.7U REC (UG/L)	GF 0.7U REC (UG/L)	GF 0.7U REC (UG/L)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97 08-26-97 02-04-98 07-14-99	-- -- -- --								
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97 01-29-98 08-05-98 03-18-99 05-06-99 07-07-99 08-31-99	-- -- -- -- -- -- --								
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97 01-28-98 08-05-98 03-19-99 05-04-99 07-08-99 09-02-99	-- -- -- -- -- -- --								
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97 07-09-97 01-28-98 08-03-98 03-16-99 05-07-99 07-09-99 09-02-99	-- -- -- -- -- -- -- --								
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	<5	3.7	90	38	4	130	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	METHIO-	PRO-	BENTA-	FLUO-	OXAMYL,	CHLOR-	PENTA-
		MCPB, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U	CARB, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U	POXUR, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U	ZON, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U	2,4-DB WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U	METURON WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U	PYRIFOS DIS-SOLVED (UG/L)
		(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	-- <30.0
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	-- <30.0
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-14-99	<.140	<.0260	<6.13	<.140	<.240	<.620	<.0180 .0350 --
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	-- <30.0
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	<.140	<.0260	<.0350	<.0140	<.240	<.0350	<.0180 <.0040 --
	03-18-99	<.140	<.0260	<.0350	<.0140	<.240	<.0350	<.0180 <.0040 --
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	-- <30.0
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<.140	<.0260	<.0350	<.0140	<.240	<.0350	<.0180 <.0040 --
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	-- <30.0
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	<.140	<.0260	<.0350	<.0140	<.240	<.0350	<.0180 <.0040 --
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F 07-09-98	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	CHLOR-	CHLOR-	ALKA-	BIS(2-			
		DANE	DANE	LINITY	ETHYL	DI-N-	VINYL	TRI-
		TRANS	WAT	DIS	HEXYL)	BUTYL		CHLORO-
		WATER	WATER	TOT IT	PHTHAL-	PHTHAL-	BENZI-	CHLO-
		WHOLE	WHOLE	FIELD	ATE	ATE	DINE	ETHYL-
		TOTAL	TOTAL	MG/L AS	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	ENE
		(UG/L)	(UG/L)	CACO3	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	DDT,
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<.100	<.100	390	<5.00	<5.00	<40.0	<.800 <.800 <.100
	08-26-97	<.100	<.100	--	<5.00	<5.00	<40.0	-- -- <.100
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.224 <.076 --
	07-14-99	--	--	155	--	--	--	-- -- --
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97	<.100	<.100	340	<5.00	<5.00	<40.0	<.200 <.200 <.100
	01-29-98	--	--	347	--	--	--	<.112 <.038 --
	08-05-98	--	--	313	--	--	--	<.112 <.038 --
	03-18-99	--	--	314	--	--	--	<.110 <.038 --
	05-06-99	--	--	313	--	--	--	-- -- --
	07-07-99	--	--	304	--	--	--	-- -- --
	08-31-99	--	--	355	--	--	--	-- -- --
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	<.100	<.100	390	<5.00	<5.00	<40.0	<.200 <.200 <.100
	01-28-98	--	--	336	--	--	--	-- -- --
	08-05-98	--	--	372	--	--	--	-- -- --
	03-19-99	--	--	364	--	--	--	<.110 <.038 --
	05-04-99	--	--	350	--	--	--	-- -- --
	07-08-99	--	--	346	--	--	--	-- -- --
	09-02-99	--	--	354	--	--	--	-- -- --
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	<.100	<.100	533	<5.00	<5.00	<40.0	<.200 <.200 <.100
	07-09-97	<.100	<.100	--	--	--	--	<.200 <.200 <.100
	01-28-98	--	--	542	--	--	--	-- -- --
	08-03-98	--	--	483	--	--	--	-- -- --
	03-16-99	--	--	517	--	--	--	<.110 <.038 --
	05-07-99	--	--	466	--	--	--	-- -- --
	07-09-99	--	--	458	--	--	--	-- -- --
	09-02-99	--	--	558	--	--	--	-- -- --
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	-- -- --

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	BETA						CHLOR-		
		P,P'	P,P'	ALDRIN,	BHC	CHLOR-	LINDANE	DANE,	TECH-	DI-
		DDD, TOTAL (UG/L)	DDE, TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	SOLVED (UG/L)	NICAL TOTAL (UG/L)	ELDRIN TOTAL (UG/L)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<.100	<.040	<.040	<.030	<.030	<.030	--	<.100	<.020
	08-26-97	<.100	<.040	<.040	<.030	<.030	<.030	--	<.100	<.020
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-14-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.004	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	<.100	<.040	<.040	<.030	<.030	<.030	--	<.100	<.020
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.004	--	--
	03-18-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.004	--	--
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC1	07-08-97	<.100	<.040	<.040	<.030	<.030	<.030	--	<.100	<.020
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.004	--	--
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	<.100	<.040	<.040	<.030	<.030	<.030	--	<.100	<.020
	07-09-97	<.100	<.040	<.040	<.030	<.030	<.030	--	<.100	<.020
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.004	--	--
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	DI- ELDRIN SOLVED (UG/L)	ENDRIN WATER REC (UG/L)	TOX- UNFLTRD TOTAL (UG/L)	HEPTA- CHLOR, TOTAL (UG/L)	METO- LACHLOR DISSOLV (UG/L)	HEPTA- CHLOR TOTAL (UG/L)	AROCLO 1221 PCB TOTAL (UG/L)	AROCLO 1232 PCB TOTAL (UG/L)	AROCLO 1242 PCB TOTAL (UG/L)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	<.060	<2.00	<.030	--	<.800	<1.00	<.100	<.100
	08-26-97	--	<.060	<2.00	<.030	--	<.800	<1.00	<.100	<.100
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-14-99	<.001	--	--	--	<.002	--	--	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	--	<.060	<2.00	<.030	--	<.800	<1.00	<.100	<.100
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	<.001	--	--	--	<.002	--	--	--	--
	03-18-99	<.001	--	--	--	<.002	--	--	--	--
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC1	07-08-97	--	<.060	<2.00	<.030	--	<.800	<1.00	<.100	<.100
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<.001	--	--	--	<.002	--	--	--	--
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	<.060	<2.00	<.030	--	<.800	<1.00	<.100	<.100
	07-09-97	--	<.060	<2.00	<.030	--	<.800	<1.00	<.100	<.100
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	<.001	--	--	--	<.002	--	--	--	--
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	AROCLOR	AROCLOR	AROCLOR	MALA-	PARA-	DI-	ZINE,	HEXA-	HEXA-
		1248	1254	1260	THION,	THION,	AZINON,	WATER,	CHLORO-	BUT-
		PCB	PCB	PCB	DIS-	DIS-	DISS,	BENZENE	ADIENE	
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	SOLVED (UG/L)	SOLVED (UG/L)	SOLVED (UG/L)	REC (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<.100	<.100	<.100	--	--	--	--	<5.00	<5.00
	08-26-97	<.100	<.100	<.100	--	--	--	--	<5.00	<5.00
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.284
	07-14-99	--	--	--	<.005	<.004	.161	.004	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97	<.100	<.100	<.100	--	--	--	--	<5.00	<.200
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.142
	08-05-98	--	--	--	<.005	<.004	<.002	<.001	--	<.142
	03-18-99	--	--	--	<.005	<.004	<.002	<.001	--	<.140
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	<.100	<.100	<.100	--	--	--	--	<5.00	<.200
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	--	--	--	<.005	<.004	<.002	<.001	--	<.140
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	<.100	<.100	<.100	--	--	--	--	<5.00	<.200
	07-09-97	<.100	<.100	<.100	--	--	--	--	--	<.200
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	--	--	--	<.005	<.004	<.002	<.001	--	<.140
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	2,4-D, DIS-	2,4,5-T, DIS-	SILVEX, DIS-	ALA- CHLOR, DISS, GF 0.7U	CLOPYR, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U	PRO- PHAM, WATER, FLTRD, REC	ACETO- CHLOR, WATER, FLTRD, REC	CARBON, ORGANIC SED, BM WS,<63U	CARBON, ORG + INORG, SED, BM WS,<63U
		SOLVED (UG/L)	SOLVED (UG/L)	SOLVED (UG/L)	REC, REC	REC REC	REC REC	REC (PER- DW, REC	(PER- DW, REC	PERCENT
		(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-14-99	<.150	<.0350	<.0210	<.002	<.250	<.280	<.0020	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	<.150	<.0350	<.200	<.002	<.250	<.0350	<.0020	--	--
	03-18-99	<.150	<.0350	<.0210	<.002	<.250	<.0350	<.0020	--	--
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<.150	<.0350	<.0210	<.002	<.250	<.0350	<.0020	--	--
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	<.150	<.0350	<.0210	<.002	<.250	<.0350	<.0020	--	--
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.97	2.37

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	CARBON, INORG, SED, BM WS,<63U DW, REC	CARBON, INORG, SED, BM WS,<2MM DW, REC	CARBON, INORG, SED, BM WS,<2MM DW, REC	TITA- ORG + D6 WS,<63U DRY WGT REC	ALPHA- BHC, D6 WS,<2MM REC	OCTCHLR SURROGT REC	BIPHNL SED, BM WS,<2MM DW, REC	TERPHEN YL D14- SURROGT REC	
		(PER-CENT)	(G/KG)	(G/KG)	PERCENT	PERCENT	BIPHENL	35DICHR	YLN	
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	1.40	12.0	12.0	24.0	.420	105	88.0	74.0	
									68.7	
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	BIPHNL 2FLUORO SURROGT SED, BM WS,<2MM DW, REC PERCENT	BENZENE NITROD5 SURROGT WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U DW, REC PERCENT	PIC- LORAM, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U DW, REC PERCENT	ORY- ZALIN, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U DW, REC PERCENT	NORFLUR AZON, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U DW, REC PERCENT	NEB- URON, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U DW, REC PERCENT	METH- OMYL, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U DW, REC PERCENT	FEN- URON, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U DW, REC PERCENT	
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-14-99	--	--	<.0500	.960	<.0240	<.0150	<.0170	<.760	
									<.420	
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAI	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-05-98	--	--	<.0500	<1.08	<.0240	<.0150	<.0170	<.0130	
	03-18-99	--	--	<.0500	<.310	<.0240	<.0150	<.0170	<.0130	
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	03-19-99	--	--	<.0500	<.310	<.0240	<.0150	<.0170	<.0130	
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	03-16-99	--	--	<.0500	<.310	<.0240	<.0150	<.0170	<.0130	
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	57.4	63.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	DIURON, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U REC (UG/L)	DINOSEB, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U REC (UG/L)	DICHLOR, PROP, WATER, GF 0.7U REC (UG/L)	DICHLOR, BENIL, WATER, GF 0.7U REC (UG/L)	DACTHAL, MONO- ACID, GF 0.7U REC (UG/L)	CLOPYR- ALID, FLTRD, GF 0.7U REC (UG/L)	CHLORO- THALO-, FLTRD, GF 0.7U REC (UG/L)	CHLOR- AMBEN, FLTRD, GF 0.7U REC (UG/L)	3HYDRXY CARBO-, FURAN, WAT,FLT REC (UG/L)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-14-99	<.0200	<.0350	<.0320	<1.20	<.150	<.230	<.480	<.420	
									<.690	
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAI	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-05-98	<.0200	<.0350	<.0320	<1.20	<.0170	<.230	<.480	<.420	
	03-18-99	<.0200	<.0350	<.0320	<1.20	<.0170	<.230	<.480	<.420	
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	03-19-99	<.0200	<.0350	<.0320	<1.20	<.0170	<.230	<.480	<.420	
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	03-16-99	<.0200	<.0350	<.0320	<1.20	<.0170	<.230	<.480	<.420	
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	CARBO- FURAN, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U	CAR- BARYL, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U	BRO- MOXYNIL CARB, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U	ALDI- CARB, WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U	ALDI- CARB, SULFONE WATER, FLTRD, GF 0.7U	ALDICA- FOXIDE, WATER, WAT,FLT GF 0.7U	ACIFL- UORFEN, WATER, WAT,FLT GF 0.7U	CIS- NONA- CHLOR, SED, BM WS,<2MM	TRANS- NONA- CHLOR, SED, BM WS,<2MM
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	REC (UG/L)	REC (UG/L)	REC (UG/L)	REC (UG/L)	REC (UG/L)	REC (UG/L)	REC (UG/L)	DW, REC (UG/KG)	DW, REC (UG/KG)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-14-99	<.340	<.0080	<.270	<15.6	<.100	<.0210	<.0350	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	<.120	<.0080	<.0350	<.550	<.100	<.0210	<.0350	--	--
	03-18-99	<.120	<.0080	<.0350	<.550	<.100	<.0210	<.0350	--	--
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<.120	<.0080	<.0350	<.550	<.100	<.0210	<.0350	--	--
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	<.120	<.0080	<.0350	<.550	<.100	<.0210	<.0350	--	--
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	<1.00	<1.00	
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	OXY- CHLOR- DANE, SED, BM WS,<2MM	CIS- CHLOR- DANE, SED, BM WS,<2MM	TRANS- CHLORO- NEB, SED, BM WS,<2MM	O, P'- DCPA, SED, BM WS,<2MM	P, P'- DDD, SED, BM WS,<2MM	O, P'- DDD, SED, BM WS,<2MM	P, P'- DDE, SED, BM WS,<2MM	O, P'- DDE, SED, BM WS,<2MM	
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	P, P'- DDE, SED, BM WS,<2MM	O, P'- DDT, SED, BM WS,<2MM	P, P'- DRIN, SED, BM WS,<2MM	I, SED, BM WS,<2MM	SULFAN ENDRIN, SED, BM WS,<2MM	BHC, BHC, SED, BM WS,<2MM	ALPHA- BHC, SED, BM WS,<2MM	BETA- BHC, SED, BM WS,<2MM	HEPTA- CHLOR, SED, BM WS,<2MM
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	<1.00	<2.00	<2.00	<1.00	<1.00	<2.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	HEPTA- CHLOR- EPOXIDE SED, BM WS,<2MM	BENZENE HEXA- CHLORO- ISODRIN SED, BM WS,<2MM	METHOXY CHLOR P, P'-, LINDANE SED, BM WS,<2MM	METHOXY CHLOR O, P'-, P, P'-, MIREX, SED, BM WS,<2MM	ALPHA- MIREX, SED, BM WS,<2MM	BETA- METHRIN, SED, BM WS,<2MM	CIS- PER- PER- METHRIN SED, BM WS,<2MM	TRANS- PER- PER- METHRIN SED, BM WS,<2MM	HEPTA- CHLOR, SED, BM WS,<2MM
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00	<1.00	<5.00	<5.00
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	TOXA- PHENE SED, BM WS,<2MM	ATE, DIBUTYL SED, BM WS,<2MM	PHTHAL- ATE, D IOTCYL SED, BM WS,<2MM	PHTHAL- ATE, D IETHYL SED, BM WS,<2MM	PHTHAL- ATE, DI- METHYL SED, BM WS,<2MM	PYRENE, PYRENE, SED, BM WS,<2MM	BENZO 1-(A) SED, BM WS,<2MM	INDENO 123-CD SED, BM WS,<2MM	
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	<1.00	<200	55	<50	E16	<50	E18	<50	<50
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	<200	55	<50	E16	<50	E18	<50	<50	<50

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	DW, REC (UG/KG)	DW, REC (UG/KG)	DW, REC (UG/KG)	DW, REC (UG/KG)	DW, REC (UG/KG)	DW, REC (UG/KG)	DW, REC (UG/KG)	DW, REC (UG/KG)	DW, REC (UG/KG)	DW, REC (UG/KG)	DW, REC (UG/KG)
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	E26	<50	<50		
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	ISOPHOR ONE SED, BM WS,<2MM	2CHLORO ETHOXY SED, BM WS,<2MM	NAPHTH- ALENE, SED, BM WS,<2MM	METHANE NAPHTH- ALENE, SED, BM WS,<2MM	NAPHTHAL ENE, 12 DIMETHL SED, BM WS,<2MM	NAPHTHAL ENE, 16 DIMETHL SED, BM WS,<2MM	NAPHTHAL ENE, 236 TRIMETH SED, BM WS,<2MM	NAPHTHAL ENE, 26 DIMETHL SED, BM WS,<2MM	NAPHTHAL ENE, 2 CHLORO- ENE SED, BM WS,<2MM	BENZO (G HI) PERY LENE SED, BM WS,<2MM	
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	E42	<50	<50		
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	PHENAN THRENE SED, BM WS,<2MM	4HCYPEN PHENAN 1METHYL SED, BM WS,<2MM	ACRI- DINE SED, BM WS,<2MM	PHENAN PHENOL XYLENOL	3,5- SOL, 4- CHLORO-	M-CRE- C8- ALKYL-	PHENOL C8-, ALKYL-	PHTHALA TE, BIS2 ETHHEXL BENZYL-	PHTHALA TEBUTYL BENZYL-		
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	<50	<50	<50	E16	<50	<50	<50	500	<50		
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	ACENAPH THYLENE SED, BM WS,<2MM	ACENAPH THENE SED, BM WS,<2MM	ACRI- DINE SED, BM WS,<2MM	DPROPYL AMINE,N NITROSO	DIPHNYL AMINE,N NITROSO	ANTHRA- CENE, 2- METHYL-	CENE, 2- METHYL- CENE	BENZ(A)- ANTHRA- CENE	9,10- ANTHRA- CENE		
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50		
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	BENZENE 124TRI- CHLORO- SED, BM WS,<2MM	BENZENE O-DI- CHLORO- SED, BM WS,<2MM	BENZENE M-DI- CHLORO- SED, BM WS,<2MM	BENZENE P-DI- CHLORO- SED, BM WS,<2MM	AZO- BENZENE SED, BM WS,<2MM	BENZENE NITRO- SED, BM WS,<2MM	BENZENE NITRO- SED, BM WS,<2MM	PNTCHLR CARBA- ZOLE	BENZENE CARBA- SENE	CHRY- SENE	
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	<50	E10		
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	P- CRESOL SED, BM WS,<2MM	ENE, DI- BENZO- SED, BM WS,<2MM	THIOPH PHNPNL ETHER	4-BROMO PHNPNL LEATHER	4CHLORO PHNPNL ANTHENE	BENZOB FLUOR- PCB,	PENTA- CHLORO- ANISOLE	DIBENZ (AH), AN THRACEN BED MAT	FLUOR- ANTHENE WS <2MM DRY WGT		
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	1000	<50	<50	<50	E30	<50	<1.0	<50	E28		

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	PHENOL,	BENZOCI	NAPHTHAL	METHYL	PREH-	ISO-	BROMO-	ETHER	ETHER
		2CHLORO	NNOLINE	ENE, 2-	ACRYL-	LATE	NITENE	DURENE	TERT-	TERT-
		BED MAT	BED MAT	ETHYL-	UNFLTRD	WATER	WATER	ETHENE	BUTYL	PENTYL
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	02-04-98	--	--	--	<1.22	<.460	<.480	<.200	<.108	<.224
	07-14-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-29-98	--	--	--	<.612	<.230	<.240	<.100	<.054	<.112
	08-05-98	--	--	--	<1.36	<.230	<.240	<.100	<.054	<.112
	03-18-99	--	--	--	<1.40	<.230	<.200	<.100	<.054	<.110
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	--	--	--	<1.40	<.230	<.200	<.100	<.054	<.110
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	--	--	--	<1.40	<.230	<.200	<.100	<.054	<.110
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	<50	<50	<50.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	SOLIDS,	SOLIDS,	SOLIDS,	SOLIDS,	NITRO-	NITRO-	NITRO-			
	RESIDUE	SUM OF	CONSTITU-	DIS-	GEN,	GEN,	GEN,			
	AT 180	DEG. C	TUENTS,	SOLVED	AMMONIA	NITRATE	NITRITE	BROMIDE	MERCURY	
	DIS-	DIS-	DIS-	TONS	DIS-	DIS-	DIS-	DIS-	DIS-	
	SOLVED	SOLVED	SOLVED	(TONS)	SOLVED	SOLVED	SOLVED	SOLVED	SOLVED	
	(MG/L)	(MG/L)	(MG/L)	PER DAY)	(MG/L)	(MG/L)	(MG/L)	(MG/L)	(MG/L)	
	PER AC-FT)	AS NH4)	AS NO3)	AS NO2)	AS NO2)	AS BR)	AS HG)			
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	2220	2110	--	3.01	--	--	--	--	--
	08-26-97	851	764	--	1.16	.26	11	.67	--	--
	02-04-98	1020	333	27.4	1.38	.13	6.7	.11	--	--
	07-14-99	--	752	--	1.02	.22	3.7	.27	.78	<.1
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	1500	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.1
	01-29-98	1290	1250	--	1.75	--	--	--	--	<.1
	08-05-98	--	1230	--	1.68	.05	20	.03	2.5	<.1
	03-18-99	--	1300	--	1.76	--	--	--	2.6	<.1
	05-06-99	--	1120	--	1.52	.05	--	--	.42	<.1
	07-07-99	--	1360	--	1.85	--	--	--	2.8	<.1
	08-31-99	--	1130	--	1.54	--	--	--	1.7	<.1
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	1550	1370	--	2.11	.03	--	--	--	<.1
	01-28-98	1420	1350	--	1.93	--	--	--	--	<.1
	08-05-98	--	1300	--	1.77	.05	--	--	2.3	<.1
	03-19-99	--	1370	--	1.86	--	--	--	2.6	<.1
	05-04-99	--	1420	--	1.93	.05	--	--	2.7	<.1
	07-08-99	--	1490	--	2.03	--	--	--	2.9	<.1
	09-02-99	--	1460	--	1.98	.05	--	--	2.9	<.1
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	794	805	--	1.08	--	--	--	--	<.1
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	916	871	--	1.25	.03	--	--	--	<.1
	08-03-98	--	828	--	1.13	.05	--	--	.27	<.1
	03-16-99	--	864	--	1.18	--	--	--	.23	<.1
	05-07-99	--	790	--	1.07	.05	--	--	.23	<.1
	07-09-99	--	777	--	1.06	--	--	--	.25	<.1
	09-02-99	--	916	--	1.25	--	--	--	.24	<.1
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	ELEV.	PUMP	DEPTH	2BUTENE	METHAC-	TRITIUM 2 SIGMA	CARBON DI- SULFIDE		
		MERCURY TOTAL RECOV- ERABLE	OF LAND SURFACE ABOVE (FT. NGVD)	OR FLOW PERIOD TO SAM- PLING (MIN)	DEPTH OF WELL, TOTAL (FEET)	BELOW LAND SURFACE (WATER LEVEL)	TRANS-1 4-DI- CHLORO UNFLTRD	RYLATE ETHYL- WATER UNFLTRD		
		(UG/L) AS HG)			(FEET)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	RECOVER RECOVER	TOTAL (PCl/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	1510	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-26-97	<.10	1510	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	02-04-98	<.10	1510	--	--	--	<1.38	<.556	--	<.160
	07-14-99	--	1510	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97	--	1486	--	29.40	21.76	--	--	--	--
	01-29-98	--	1486	--	29.40	21.29	<.692	<.278	--	<.080
	08-05-98	--	1486	--	29.40	19.01	<.692	<.278	1.9	<.370
	03-18-99	--	1486	56	29.40	18.52	<.700	<.280	--	<.370
	05-06-99	--	1486	44	29.40	17.53	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	1486	42	29.40	18.88	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	1486	40	29.40	18.60	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	1466	--	18.70	8.25	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	1466	--	18.70	8.27	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	1466	--	18.70	7.12	--	--	1.9	--
	03-19-99	--	1466	44	18.70	5.35	<.700	<.280	--	<.370
	05-04-99	--	1466	46	18.70	4.94	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	1466	50	18.70	5.46	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	1466	37	18.70	5.04	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	1391	--	30.20	14.45	--	--	--	--
	07-09-97	--	1391	--	30.20	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	1391	--	30.20	14.90	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	1391	--	30.20	14.81	--	--	1.9	--
	03-16-99	--	1391	57	30.20	12.55	<.700	<.280	--	<.370
	05-07-99	--	1391	40	30.20	17.25	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	1391	47	30.20	14.40	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	1391	44	30.20	12.05	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	1400	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	CIS-1,2 -DI- CHLORO- ETHENE WATER	2-HEXA- NONE WATER WATER WHOLE	O- XYLENE WATER STYRENE	1,1-DI- CHLORO- PRO- PENE, WAT, WH	2,2-DI- CHLORO- PRO- PANE WAT, WH	1,3-DI- CHLORO- PROPANE WAT. WH	TOLUENE O-ETHYL WATER UNFLTRD	BENZENE METHYL- WATER UNFLTRD	123-TRI
		(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<.800	--	<.800	--	<.800	<.800	<.800	--	--
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	02-04-98	<.076	<1.49	<.084	<.128	<.052	<.156	<.232	<.200	<.248
	07-14-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97	<.200	--	<.200	--	<.200	<.200	<.200	--	--
	01-29-98	<.038	<.746	<.042	<.064	<.026	<.078	<.116	<.100	<.124
	08-05-98	<.038	<.746	<.042	<.064	<.026	<.078	<.116	<.100	<.124
	03-18-99	<.038	<.700	<.042	<.060	<.026	<.078	<.120	<.100	<.120
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	<.200	--	<.200	--	<.200	<.200	<.200	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<.038	<.700	<.042	<.060	<.026	<.078	<.120	<.100	<.120
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	<.200	--	<.200	--	<.200	<.200	<.200	--	--
	07-09-97	<.200	--	<.200	--	<.200	<.200	<.200	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	<.038	<.700	<.042	<.060	<.026	<.078	<.120	<.100	<.120
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	BENZENE	ISO-	BENZENE	O-	METHANE	BENZENE	BENZENE
		124-TRI	PROPYL-	N-BENZENE	135-TRI	CHLORO-	TOLUENE	BROMO
		METHYL	BENZENE	N-PROPY	METHYL	TOLUENE	P-CHLOR	CHLORO-
		UNFLILT	WATER	UNFLTRD	UNFLTRD	WATER	WAT	WATER
RECOVER	REC	REC	REC	REC	TOTAL	UNFLTRD	UNFLTRD	UNFLTRD
(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<.800	<.800	<.800	<.800	<.800	<.800	<.800
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	02-04-98	E.024	<.064	<.084	<.088	<.084	<.112	<.088
	07-14-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAL	07-08-97	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200
	01-29-98	E.011	<.032	<.042	<.044	<.042	<.056	<.044
	08-05-98	<.056	<.032	<.042	<.044	<.042	<.056	<.044
	03-18-99	<.056	<.032	<.042	<.044	<.042	<.056	<.044
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<.056	<.032	<.042	<.044	<.042	<.056	<.044
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	BENZENE	P-ISO-	METHYL	123-TRI	ETHANE,	1,2,3-	1,2-
		TERT-	PROPYL-	CHLORO-	1112-	TRI-	DIBROMO	FREON-
		BUTYL-	TOLUENE-	IODIDE	PROPANE	TETRA-	ETHANE	113
		WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	CHLORO-	BENZENE	WATER
UNFLTRD	REC	REC	RECOVER	WHOLE	WAT UNF	WAT, WH	WATER	ETHER
(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	(UG/L)	UNFLTRD	WAT UNF
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	<.800	<.800	--	<.800	<.800	<.800	<.800
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	02-04-98	<.192	E.010	<.152	<.140	<.088	<.532	<.072
	07-14-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAL	07-08-97	<.200	<.200	--	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200
	01-29-98	<.096	<.110	<.076	<.070	<.044	<.266	<.036
	08-05-98	<.096	<.110	<.208	<.162	<.044	<.266	<.036
	03-18-99	<.100	<.110	<.210	<.160	<.044	<.270	<.036
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	<.200	<.200	--	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<.100	<.110	<.210	<.160	<.044	<.270	<.036
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	<.200	<.200	--	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200
	07-09-97	<.200	<.200	--	<.200	<.200	<.200	<.200
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	<.100	<.110	<.210	<.160	<.044	<.270	<.036
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	PROPENE (UG/L)	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE WATER UNFLTRD WAT.WH.	SEDI- MENT, SUS- UNFLTRD	XYLENE WATER UNFLTRD	ACETONE WATER WHOLE	BROMO- BENZENE WATER, WHOLE,	ETHER ETHYL WATER, UNFLTRD	DI-ISO- PROPYL- ETHER, WATER, UNFLTRD	METH- ACRYLO- NITRITE WATER UNFLTRD
		RECOVER (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	PENDED (MG/L)	REC (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	TOTAL (UG/L)	RECOVER (UG/L)	RECOVER (UG/L)	RECOVER (UG/L)
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	--	--	<.800	--	<.800	--	--	--
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	02-04-98	<.392	<.748	--	--	<4.90	<.072	<.340	<.196	<1.14
	07-14-99	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAL	07-08-97	--	--	--	<.200	--	<.200	--	--	--
	01-29-98	<.196	<.374	--	--	<4.90	<.036	<.170	<.098	<.570
	08-05-98	<.196	<.374	--	--	<4.90	<.036	<.170	<.098	<.570
	03-18-99	<.200	<.370	--	--	<5.00	<.036	<.170	<.098	<.570
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	--	<.200	--	<.200	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<.200	<.370	--	--	<5.00	<.036	<.170	<.098	<.570
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	--	--	--	--	<4.00	<5.00	--	--
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	<5.00	--	--
	02-04-98	<3.30	<.700	<2.30	--	--	<.428	--	--	--
	07-14-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	<.004	--
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAL	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	<1.00	<5.00	--	--
	01-29-98	<1.65	<.350	<1.15	--	--	<.214	--	--	--
	08-05-98	<1.65	<.350	<8.79	-62.3	-8.83	<.214	--	<.004	--
	03-18-99	<1.60	<.350	<9.00	--	--	<.210	--	<.004	--
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	<1.00	<5.00	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	-63.0	-8.95	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<1.60	<.350	<9.00	--	--	<.210	--	<.004	--
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	<1.00	<5.00	--	--
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	<1.00	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	-67.0	-8.89	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	<1.60	<.350	<9.00	--	--	<.210	--	<.004	--
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	2,6-DI-	TRI-	ETHAL-	TER-	LIN-	METHYL	EPTC WATER FLTRD	
		ETHYL	FLUR-	FLUR-	PHORATE	BACIL	URON		
		ANILINE	ALIN	ALIN	WATER	WATER	PARA-		
		WAT FLT	WAT FLT	WAT FLT	FLTRD	FLTRD	WAT FLT		
		0.7 U							
		GF, REC (UG/L)							
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-14-99	<.0030	<.0020	<.0040	<.0020	<.0070	<.0020	<.0060	
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-05-98	<.0030	<.0020	<.0040	<.0020	<.0070	<.0020	<.0060	
	03-18-99	<.0030	<.0020	<.0040	<.0020	<.0070	<.0020	<.0060	
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	03-19-99	<.0030	<.0020	<.0040	<.0020	<.0070	<.0020	<.0060	
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	03-16-99	<.0030	<.0020	<.0040	<.0020	<.0070	<.0020	<.0060	
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
		PEB- ULATE	TEBU- THIURON	MOL- INATE	ETHO- PROP	BEN- FLUR-	CARBO- FURAN	TER- BUFOS	PRON- AMIDE
		WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	ALIN	WATER	WATER	WATER
		FILTRD	FLTRD	FLTRD	FLTRD	WAT FLD	FLTRD	FLTRD	FLTRD
		0.7 U	0.7 U						
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	GF, REC (UG/L)	GF, REC (UG/L)						
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-14-99	<.0040	<.0100	<.0040	<.0030	<.0020	<.0030	<.0130	<.0030
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCAl	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	<.0040	<.0100	<.0040	<.0030	<.0020	<.0030	<.0130	<.0030
	03-18-99	<.0040	<.0100	<.0040	<.0030	<.0020	<.0030	<.0130	<.0030
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<.0040	<.0100	<.0040	<.0030	<.0020	<.0030	<.0130	<.0030
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-03-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-16-99	<.0040	<.0100	<.0040	<.0030	<.0020	<.0030	<.0130	<.0030
	05-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-09-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7. Water-chemistry and stormwater-sediment chemistry data, Grande Wash, Fort McDowell Indian Reservation, Arizona—Continued

LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	DISUL-	TRIAL-	PRO-	CAR-	THIO-		PENDI-	NAPROP-
		FOTON	LATE	PANIL	BARYL	BENCARB	DCPA	METH-	AMIDE
		WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	WATER	ALIN	WATER
		FLTRD	FLTRD	FLTRD	FLTRD	FLTRD	FLTRD	WAT	FLTRD
		0.7 U							
		GF, REC (UG/L)							
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-26-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	02-04-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-14-99	<.0170	<.0010	<.0040	<.0030	<.0020	.0080	.0266	<.0030
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-29-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	<.0170	<.0010	<.0040	<.0030	<.0020	<.0020	<.0040	<.0030
	03-18-99	<.0170	<.0010	<.0040	<.0030	<.0020	<.0020	<.0040	<.0030
	05-06-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-07-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-31-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	01-28-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	08-05-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	03-19-99	<.0170	<.0010	<.0040	<.0030	<.0020	<.0020	<.0040	<.0030
	05-04-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	07-08-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	09-02-99	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
		PRO-	METHYL	PER-					
		PARGITE	AZIN-	METHRIN					
		WATER	PHOS	CIS					
		FLTRD	WAT	FLT	WAT	FLT			
		0.7 U							
LOCAL IDENTIFIER	DATE	GF, REC (UG/L)							
GRANDE WASH AT FOUNTAIN HILLS	01-27-97	--	--	--					
	08-26-97	--	--	--					
	02-04-98	--	--	--					
	07-14-99	<.0130	<.0010	<.0050					
GWMW4A (A-03-06)12CCA1	07-08-97	--	--	--					
	01-29-98	--	--	--					
	08-05-98	<.0130	<.0010	<.0050					
	03-18-99	<.0130	<.0010	<.0050					
	05-06-99	--	--	--					
	07-07-99	--	--	--					
	08-31-99	--	--	--					
GWMW5 (A-03-06)12CDC	07-08-97	--	--	--					
	01-28-98	--	--	--					
	08-05-98	--	--	--					
	03-19-99	<.0130	<.0010	<.0050					
	05-04-99	--	--	--					
	07-08-99	--	--	--					
	09-02-99	--	--	--					
GWMW10 (A-03-07)07CCD2	07-09-97	--	--	--					
	07-09-97	--	--	--					
	01-28-98	--	--	--					
	08-03-98	--	--	--					
	03-16-99	<.0130	<.0010	<.0050					
	05-07-99	--	--	--					
	07-09-99	--	--	--					
	09-02-99	--	--	--					
SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN F	07-09-98	--	--	--					